

The Avalanche

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN,

O. PALMER,

Editor and Proprietor.

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DELUGE IN THE WEST

RAINS AND CHINOOK WINDS
CAUSE FLOODS.

Towns Almost Swept Out of Existence.
Business Houses and Residences
Crushed Like Paper by Mass of
Drifting Debris.

Sad Scenes of Destruction.
Never before has Western Washington had such a visitation of floods as now prevail. A Tacoma dispatch says that there is water everywhere. The Great Northern, Northern Pacific and Canadian Pacific Railroads are blocked, and it will be several days before traffic can be resumed. The floods have been caused by the four days' almost continuous rain, together with chinook winds which have melted the snowfalls in the foothills. The total damage is estimated at \$2,000,000. Business has not suffered alone, for scores of houses are floating about in the devastated lands. Many families have barely escaped with their lives by means of boats. Steamers were sent out in Snohomish, Columbia, and Cowlitz valleys to rescue persons who would otherwise have drowned.

The steamer Florence Henry went down Snohomish River and rescued twenty-five families living on marsh and low lands. In Snohomish County the damage is estimated at \$400,000. A Snohomish special says the river there is now twenty-one feet above the regular water mark at high tide. Henry Johns, a rauger, was crossing the river with his wife and three children when the canoe upset and all were drowned. Peter Jackson, a logger, fell from the boom at Cherry Valley and was drowned. Many families have remained in the upper stories of their houses and are safe for the present. Several houses went whirling down Snohomish River and were destroyed by crashing into the bridge near Snohomish City. At Everett both the Great Northern and Monte Cristo Rivers were washed out. Many log booms have been broken and the logs are being swept into the Sound. Between Snohomish and Everett the river is six miles wide, being two feet higher than ever before. A Mount Vernon special says Skagit River is ten inches higher than ever before in the history of the county. Dikes are nearly all washed away. A young man was killed while working day and night making dikes to keep the town from being overflooded. Beaver and Olympia marshes are inundated. No trains are running, the track being under water. The Great Northern Railroad bridge is in a precarious condition.



THE FATAL FLOODS IN THE NORTHWEST.

tion. West Mount Vernon is flooded. Families are fleeing to the hills to escape the water. Many head of stock are drowned, and the farmers will lose their crops. The Cowlitz, Chehalis, White, Nookach, Stillaguamish and Snohomish Rivers are all from a half mile to two miles wider than usual. Hundreds of head of cattle and horses are drowned. Millions of feet of logs have been lost through the breaking of jams at Kelso, on the Cowlitz River. Two million feet of logs and 3,000 cords of single logs are missing. The houses and buildings of August Shulberg at Stockport are gone, and thirteen head of cattle are drowned there.

Portland was directly in the storm center, and the temperature fell to 34 degrees, an almost unprecedented low temperature for this time of the year. The rainfall during twenty-four hours was 2.66 inches.

MORTON MAKES HIS REPORT.

Work of the Department of Agriculture Set Forth.

Secretary Morton, in his fourth annual report, shows that with \$250,000 which may be saved from the appropriations for the current fiscal year, there will have been covered back into the treasury since March 7, 1893, over \$2,000,000 of total appropriations. The report shows that this great economy was effected without any loss of efficiency he attributes in a large degree to the improvement in the personnel of the force under civil service rules.

The inspection of animals intended for food is treated of at length. The report shows that the inspection of cattle, sheep, calves and hogs during the year was 33,917,479, an increase over the previous year of over 50 per cent. The total number of post-mortem inspections was 23,164,858, an increase of 25 per cent. The total number of abortions under inspection in 1893 was 102 in twenty-six states. In 1892 there were 101. That this great economy was effected without any loss of efficiency he attributes in a large degree to the improvement in the personnel of the force under civil service rules.

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Crawford's Avalanche

O. PALMER,

JUSTICE AND RIGHT.

Publisher and Proprietor.

VOLUME XVIII.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1896.

NUMBER 35.

ITALY IS BEATEN.

King Menelik Has Won in the Abyssinian Struggle.

Congratulations to King Menelik, the dusky sovereign of Abyssinia. He has rescued his country from the ravages of Italy, after having inflicted upon that country the greatest military disaster ever sustained by a European nation in Africa.

A year and a half ago the Italians occupied by a military force the northern province of Tigre in Abyssinia; intent upon the actual enforcement of a protectorate, which they had already proclaimed over the kingdom. For a time these forces met with success, defeating the scattered troops of the Abyssinians; but after a time King Menelik got a

powerful and well-equipped army into the field and inflicted defeat after defeat on the Italians. And then came the utter rout of the Italian army of 20,000 men under Gen. Baratelli. The Italians lost 3,000 men in killed, while 2,500 were taken prisoners, together with large quantities of arms, stores, and baggage. Since that time the Italians have been evicted from Tigre. Now they have recognized by treaty the complete independence of Abyssinia. King Menelik frees the Italian prisoners who have been in his hands since his winter and spring victories and is to be indemnified by Italy for their support while in captivity.

BUSY WITH HIS MESSAGE.

Grover Preparing His Annual Address to Congress.

A Washington correspondent says that President Cleveland is busy writing his annual message, and Secretary Carlisle is equally busy with the preparation of his annual report, which should be laid before Congress on the first day of the session. An unusual degree of interest attaches to both of these forthcoming documents.

ments, on a number of accounts, not least among which are the probable recommendations of the President and the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to revenue and monetary legislation. As to the latter, it is by no means improbable that the recommendations of last year will be renewed.

As to revenue legislation, the case is somewhat different. Unless some new way are usually well informed and are generally supposed to enjoy the confidence of some of the higher officials of the administration, it is not of President Cleveland himself, are at fault, Congress is to be asked to take early steps to provide more revenue.

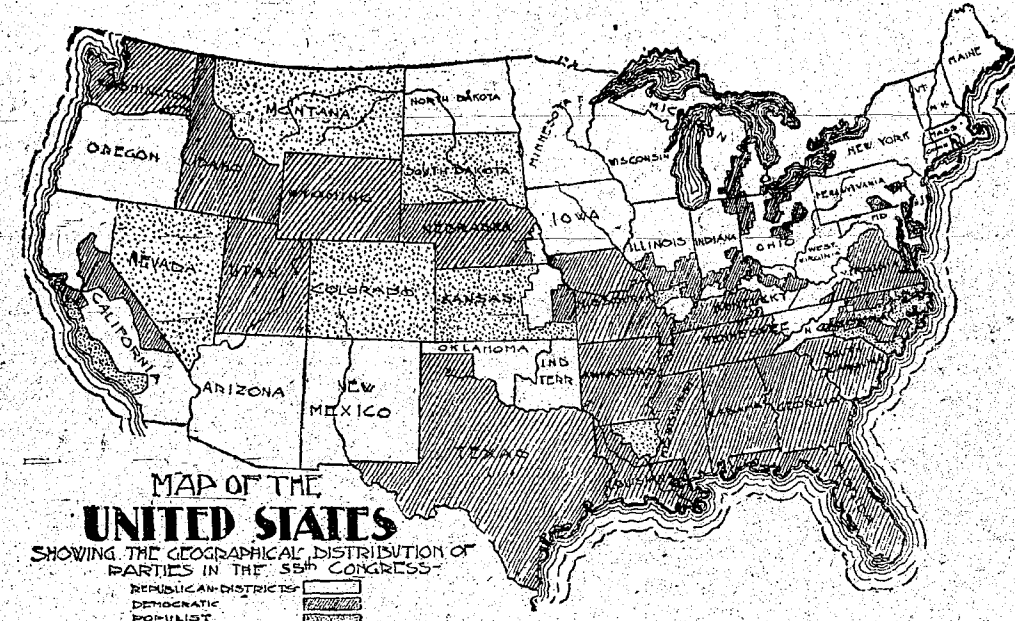
That this recommendation will coincide with the lines of the Dingler emergency revenue bill, which passed the House of Representatives last winter and was "held up" in the Senate, is not to be expected. The provisions in that measure affecting wool and woolen goods alone would probably have provoked a veto; the bill had passed the Senate at the last session, and may do so if it should pass at the coming session.

From trustworthy sources it has been learned that both the President and Secretary Carlisle are strongly inclined at this time in favor of an increase of the internal tax on beer from \$1, the existing rate, to \$2 a barrel. It is also understood that the Secretary is somewhat inclined to consider favorably Assistant Secretary Hamlin's proposition to impose a revenue duty on tea and coffee imported from foreign countries. At \$1 a barrel, the internal tax on fermented liquors amounts in round figures to \$32,000,000 a year. On the same output and consumption the tax at \$2 a barrel would amount, of course, to \$64,000,000 a year, and \$32,000,000 to the total annual revenues.

It is contended, however, by the opponents of the proposition to double the rate that it would neither double nor greatly increase the revenue, especially in the first year after it should become operative.

Moses Thatcher has been ordered to appear for trial before the twelve apostles of the Mormon church at Salt Lake City for violation of church discipline. The case originated last year when Mr. Thatcher was a candidate for the United States Senate before the people without taking counsel with the church authorities.

One of the elevators in the American Trust Society's building at the corner of Spruce and Nassau streets, New York, fell twelve stories to the cellar, a distance of 140 feet. There were eleven persons in the car at the time, including the attendant, and those who escaped injury were badly shaken up.



MAP OF THE UNITED STATES SHOWING THE GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF PARTIES IN THE 55TH CONGRESS.

REPUBLICAN DISTRICTS
DEMOCRATIC POPULARITY

FOOTBALL GAMES.

Results of the Gridiron Battles on Thanksgiving Day.

FOOTBALL was everything Thanksgiving Day. The Chicago Athletic Association won from the Boston eleven, 12 to 0. Chicago University won from Ann Arbor, 7 to 0. Northwestern and Wisconsin Universities played 5 to 0. Cornell and Pennsylvania, 32 to 10. "Parade of Indians" was a day of surprise. The Coliseum game in Chicago was not won until the time keepers blew their whistles—the Athletic game was won at the beginning, and the Northwestern game was tied with eight minutes to play. The Coliseum game was lost by poor generalship. The Athletic game was lost because Boston did not know how to play, and the Northwestern game was tied because a skilled man fell in the mud and the ball was slick and slippery with drizzle.

It was a day of surprise. The victory in each of the contests was the losers of the prophets. It was expected that Michigan would cut up the men from Chicago. They earned the championship last year. Their supporters did not make it a question of success, but a matter of score. The Athletic Club had reprimanded its best men for professional play by disqualifying them. The game was a sal, taking upon the gridiron an element of less than two weeks' work. The Northwestern expected to win its fight by a clean margin, and did win it to the last moments. Here is how they stand:

Chicago	7	Michigan	0
Northwestern	12	Boston	0
Pennsylvania	32	Cornell	10
Purdue	4	Lafayette	0
Univ. of Iowa	9	Univ. of Nebraska	4
Browns	24	Indians	12

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

Approximately Complete Table of the Popular Vote.

The appended table, compiled by the New York World, shows the popular vote for President. In all States where the vote has been canvassed the figures are official.

States.	McKinley.	Bryan.	Palmer.
Alabama	54,733	107,137	4,404
Arkansas	110,704	110,704	0
California	146,217	142,926	0
Colorado	112,785	151,970	500
Connecticut	110,216	91,302	0
Delaware	20,387	16,671	967
Florida	11,345	29,426	1,908
Georgia	60,000	94,488	2,738
Idaho	6,611	15,754	0
Illinois	690,517	462,753	12,000
Indiana	228,019	298,375	0
Iowa	287,102	216,756	2,000
Kansas	150,251	172,027	0
Maine	21,000	21,000	0
Massachusetts	18,862	78,961	1,320
Michigan	80,421	32,217	1,808
Minnesota	100,000	217,706	0
Mississippi	4,840	55,333	1,021
Missouri	294,500	363,750	5,000
Montana	12,000	104,544	0
Nebraska	102,108	112,340	5,250
Nevada	1,756	6,751	0
New Hampshire	5,744	10,725	430
New Jersey	221,807	131,095	6,374
New York	735,271	543,829	18,829
North Carolina	35,239	154,488	578
North Dakota	23,325	18,175	0
Ohio	525,989	474,880	1,857
Oklahoma	10,000	10,000	0
Pennsylvania	728,200	427,127	11,000
Rhode Island	36,337	14,459	1,108
South Carolina	10,000	10,000	0
South Dakota	45,109	45,275	2,500
Tennessee	148,774	167,251	1,001
Texas	174,000	264,000	0
Vermont	13,401	64,851	1,000
Virginia	40,776	21,780	1,000
Washington	135,361	158,988	2,210
West Virginia	39,435	50,627	2,710
Wisconsin	195,000	261,000	3,000
Wyoming	10,073	10,359	0

Total, 7,000,576. 6,221,552. 438,570.
Total vote cast 1896 approximately 15,770,000. Including about 100,000 Prohibition votes and 50,000 Bryan and Watson votes.

PREACHER AND POISONER.

A St. Paul Minister Has Begun a Five-Year Sentence.

Rev. James C. Hull, who a few months ago was the popular pastor of one of the Methodist churches in St. Paul, now occupies a cell in the Stillwater penitentiary, where he will remain six years unless pardoned before the term of his sentence expires. Mr. Hull was arrested Aug. 1 last at his home in West St. Paul. His wife suspected that he was trying to poison her.

REV. J. C. HULL, and called in some neighbors, who gathered Hull to prevent him from disposing of poison which Mrs. Hull declared he had concealed in his pockets. When being taken to the station Hull attempted to throw away a bottle of arsenic, and a package of the same drug was found on his person when searched. He remained in jail until last week when he was placed on trial. He admitted that he attempted to poison his

BRYAN'S CHILD IS ILL.

Oldest Daughter of the Silver Leader Sick with Diphtheria.

Ruth Bryan, the oldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Bryan, who was taken down with diphtheria and the home at Lincoln, Neb., quarantined in connection with the case.

HUNTERS FIGHT WILD DOGS.

Desperate Combat Takes Place in an Indian Forest.

A large drove of wild dogs, even more ferocious than hungry timber wolves, has been discovered near the town of Morrisville, Ind., and the people in that vicinity are greatly frightened as a result. It is probable that a grand hunt will soon be organized, in the hope of ridding the country of the dogs, which occupied a big cave, or den, in the Hamilton woods, a gloomy forest which has been avoided by human beings for many years past, on account of the belief that it is haunted.

The discovery that the woods shelter a drove of wild dogs was made by John W. Sullivan and his son Charles. Andrew Lamar and Matt Sullivan, while on a hunting trip. They tell a thrilling story of their encounter with the beasts, and Charles Sullivan is under the care of a surgeon, having been badly mangled by one of the animals.

The hunting party tracked the ferocious animals to their cave in a dense woods. While the party was debating the matter and trying to decide whether to attack, there came a rush from the den and a dog, greatly resembling a rat terrier, only larger and with a bushy tail and a head something like that of a bulldog, darted past them with a snarl and dashed in the fabled underground.

Lamar and Charles Sullivan immediately exchanged while the rest of the party remained to guard the den and close the opening with brush and stones, so the animals inside could not escape. In a few minutes the report of a gun, some little distance away, was heard by those who remained at the den; followed by the howling of a dog and the screaming of Lamar and young Sullivan. It was found that the two had gotten quite close to the dog, when it had turned and attacked them. Then Lamar, severely wounded, hit Sullivan instead of the dog. Finally he saw a chance and fired, wounding

the animal and driving it away. He was binding up Sullivan's wounds when half a dozen other dogs sprang from the brush and attacked them. When the rest of the party appeared upon the scene and fired a volley at the dogs the animals disappeared, after making a faint pretense of attacking.

According to the Echo de Paris, the Regent and the Queen of Holland will spend the winter in Italy, where Queen Wilhelmina will be betrothed to an Italian captain of royal blood, who has won the Queen's affections.

The Dietrich syndicate, of which E. C. Benedict, of New York, is president, has just closed a deal by which it acquires possession of all the property of the Ohio and Indiana Natural Gas Company.

UNIQUE BRIDGE AT HASTINGS.

Believed to Be the Only One of Its Kind in the World.

Hastings (Maine) low wagon bridge has been completed, and it probably is the only one of the kind in the world. Its peculiar feature is the spiral approach at the south end. On account of the great height of the channel span of 380 feet—which is placed fifty-five feet above high-water level—it was necessary to have a very long approach in order to avoid a steep grade. The town being so close to the river it would have been necessary to run a straight approach to such a distance as to spoil the looks of the business streets. In order to overcome this difficulty it was decided to make use of a corner lot 100 ft. wide, and to build the foot of Shilley street, and to build thereon a spiral approach.

Beginning at the heart of the city the approach starts with a rise of seven and three-fourths feet to the 100, forming an

earth grade banked between massive retaining walls 120 feet long. The spiral, built of steel, begins at the end of this drive-off and winds its way with a curve of sixty feet with a grade of five feet to the 100, for a distance of 285 feet; then striking again a straight approach from the point where the spiral ends, there is a rise of six feet to the 100 for a distance of 130 feet, to the beginning of the channel span. This span is 380 feet long from center to center of the abutments.

Beyond is another 120-foot span; then twenty-one spans of thirty-three feet each, terminating with an approach of 172 feet, making a total of 970 feet. The largest span of 184 feet is built to carry 250 tons, besides its own weight, and the smaller span in proportion. The iron work of the north approach rests on solidly constructed masonry abutments, which have a concrete footing averaging twenty-two feet thick and six feet square. Foundations of the large river pier, carrying 380 and 120-foot spans, were laid by means of a caisson, the river being at a very low stage. On the north side of the river all the masonry was placed on solid rock and the iron work tied to the rock by heavy anchor bolts. The jobs which carry the oak floor and sidewalks are of first-class white pine; later they may be replaced by steel joists if desired. In the large span the entire floor is steel, except the planking which forms the surface.

In the surface there are 1,000 cubic yards of stone masonry, 20,000 feet of timber, 180 yards of concrete, 2,500 yards of cubic earth, 2,400 lineal feet of piling, 500 tons of steel and 150,000 feet of lumber for floors. Provisions for expansion on account of the change of the temperature is made at the main pier, the two spans being five inches longer in July than they are in January. The structure cost about \$50,000.

ATTACKED BY WILD DOGS.
The dog came from no one knows.

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we are always prepared to do all kinds of first-class

CRAWFORD CO. DIRECTORY.

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Sherriff..... Wm. S. Chalker
Clerk..... James W. Hartwick
Recorder..... John Hanna
Treasurer..... Wm. Woodburn
Prosecuting Attorney..... O. Palmer
Judge of Probate..... E. Kellogg
C. C. Com..... O. Palmer
Surveyor..... Wm. Hanson

SUPERVISORS.

Grove Township..... Thos. Wakeley
South Branch..... I. H. Richardson
Beaver Creek..... Washington Stewart
Maple Forest..... E. A. Vidler
Frederick..... Geo. A. Conant
Crawford..... G. W. Barker
Ball..... F. E. Kellogg
Blaine..... F. P. Hornell
Center Falls..... A. Emory

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

M. E. CHURCH—Rev. R. L. Cope, Pastor. Services at 10:30 o'clock A.M. and 7:30 P.M. Sunday school at 12 M. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. A. H. Mosser, Pastor. Services every Sunday morning and evening at the usual hour. Sunday school following morning service. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

DANISH LUTHERAN CHURCH—Rev. A. H. Mosser, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 A.M. and 7 P.M., and every Thursday at 7:30 P.M. Sunday school at 2 P.M.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Rev. W. H. Mayhew, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 7:30 P.M., and alternate Sundays at 10:30 A.M. Sunday school at 2 P.M.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH—Father H. Webber. Regular services the last Sunday in each month.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 356, F. & A. M. Meets in regular communication on Thursday evening on or before the full of the moon. M. A. MATES, W. M.

MARVIN POST, No. 240, G. A. R., meets the second and fourth Saturdays, in each month. W. S. CHALKER, Post Com. J. J. COVENTRY, Adjutant.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 162, meets on the 2nd and 4th Saturdays at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Mrs. M. E. HANSON, President. REBECCA WIGG, Sec.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 121. Meets every third Tuesday in each month. W. P. BENKLEMAN, M. P. A. TAYLOR, Sec.

GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 137. Meets every Tuesday evening. J. PATTERSON, N. G. M. SIMPSON, Sec.

CRAWFORD TENT, K. O. T. M., No. 102. Meets every Saturday evening. A. MCKAY, Com. T. NOLAN, R. E.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EAST-ERN STARS, No. 85, meets Monday evening on or before the full of the moon. DE WYDE BRADEN, W. M. JOSIE TAYLOR, Sec.

COURT GRAYLING, I. O. O. F., No. 720. Meets second and 4th Wednesdays of each month. J. WOODBURN, C. R. EARL BELL, R. S.

GRAYLING HIVE, No. 64, I. O. T. M.—Meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesday of each month. JULIETTE BUTLER, Lady Com. POLLY CROFT, Record Keeper.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

JOHN STALEY..... C. C. TRENCOR.

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A Trial Order

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

BRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

HOPE FOR THE BLIND

HOENTGEN RAYS MAY GIVE THEM SIGHT.

Encouraging Experiments Made in Boston—Spaniards War on Women—Suicide Tells How He Dies—Long Delayed Bounty of Uncle Sam.

The Blind May See.
An experiment to determine the value of X rays in curing the blind to see was made Sunday upon Dr. James Richard Cooke, of Boston, a well-known scientist. Dr. Cooke has been blind since birth. When the electric current was turned on, Dr. Cooke said: "Ah! I get something; there is certainly a sensation. It is indescribable." "What kind of a sensation?" "I do not know what light is," replied Dr. Cooke. "I never saw it." A number of tests were made with objects being passed before the light, and in every case, Dr. Cooke was able to describe them with some degree of accuracy. Dr. Cooke said that the impression upon the rays was vibratory, like a general cerebral cause, and almost like the perception of space.

SCALPS WORTH \$8 APPEACE.

Profitable Sport of Killing Indulged by Cowboys.

Chamberlain, S. D., dispatch: Since the stockmen on White River formed an organization for the special purpose of annihilating gray wolves, which have become very numerous on that range, and offered a bounty of \$8 for each animal killed, some of the cowboys have combined business with pleasure by hunting animals during leisure hours. In this way comfortable sums are added to their regular salaries. Two men on Little Buffalo Creek the other day killed eight of the fierce brutes. Seven of them were the ordinary gray wolves, but the other, while similar in color, was of other respect, was of a different color, being black—something quite rare in that section.

JAMES WOULD HAVE A STAR.

Is an Aspirant for a St. Louis Police Commissioner's Job.

Frank James, a brother of Jesse James, the once notorious train robber, is an aspirant for the honor of a St. Louis police commissioner, and Chief Harrison will be his friend in the race. The ex-outlaw declares himself a candidate. "I'm not out after office," he said, "but I'd take the place if it were offered to me. And if it were given to me I would do my duty without fear or favor." "What kind of a police commissioner do you think Frank James would make?" you think. Chief of Police Harrison. "First rate," answered the Chief. "He would make a good officer."

How It Feels to Die.

A man who registered as E. L. Brian, but whose identity was sought, sought a lodging place at the Kimball Hotel, Chicago, Saturday night. He was found dead Sunday afternoon, amid circumstances that indicate he had planned and carried out most deliberate suicide. He wrote a letter to the coroner and the newspapers, another to the hotel proprietor, and a third to the medical men, for the benefit of science, while the drug he had swallowed was coursing through his arteries, destroying tissue and numbing the sense.

Spanish Atrocities in Cuba.

Key West, Fla., dispatch: Unable to crush the insurgent armies, Captain Weyler has renewed his war on non-combatants with savage energy, according to advices received from Havana. It is stated that Weyler some weeks ago issued a secret order to his commanders in the various provinces to "clean up" the country of non-combatants. This order has been interpreted by the Spanish commanders as an edict to massacre old men, women, and children, and the result is an appalling list of atrocities.

Mrs. Donaldson Gets a Pension.

Mrs. Elizabeth Donaldson, of Chillicothe, Ohio, wife of Theodore Donaldson, the veteran who aided in the capture of Jefferson Davis, received notice that she had been allowed a \$12 a month pension and \$114 back pension. She is greatly delighted, and says that she feels her late husband deserving of a better recognition. Donaldson, who died a year ago, was a member of an Ohio regiment. The Government offered a big reward for the capture of Davis, but Donaldson only got \$300 for his share.

Says Europe Is Anxious for War.

A Berlin dispatch to the London Morning Post says that Signor Crispien, the former Italian premier, in an autograph letter to a charity bazaar, declares that it is his decision to suppose that Europe is in favor of peace. The ambitious and revengeful powers, says Signor Crispien, are only waiting until success is assured to plunge Europe into war.

Dropped Dead in the Church.

G. W. Nelson, a member of the First Baptist Church, Chattanooga, Tenn., was in the choir at the union services of all the churches there Thursday at the First Baptist Church. As Dr. R. B. Garrett pronounced the last words of the benediction Mr. Nelson fell heavily forward dead. Apoplexy was the cause.

John Hoffer Stole \$200,000.

The amount of money stolen by Cashier John H. Hoffer from the First National Bank of Lebanon, Pa., is \$110,173. There were other transactions with Lebanon banking institutions, which will swell the total amount to \$200,000.

Cyclone Wipes Out Ration.

A very destructive cyclone struck the town of Haision, on the Arkansas River fifty miles northeast of Henry, O., on Thursday night at 12 o'clock and nearly wiped out the town of about 200 houses. Nearly every house in town was blown down and several people were injured.

Mr. Cleveland Buys a Home.

President Cleveland will make Princeton, N. J., his home after he retires from the White House. He has purchased the residence of Mrs. W. J. Siddell.

Fortune Awaiting Mrs. Davis.

Chief of Police Dodd at Camden, N. J., has received information as to the whereabouts of Georgianna Davis, known as Mrs. Davis. It is stated in the letter that a fortune awaits Mrs. Davis in England.

Faint Explosion in a Mine.

A heavy explosion occurred at the St. Louis Giltan Asphalium Company's mine near Fort Duchesne, Utah, Tuesday afternoon, in which two men were killed and three others injured. All the buildings at the mine were shaken and much window glass broken.

KILLED BY FOOTPADE.

Rev. Dr. James Miller of Bloomington.

Rev. Dr. James Miller, of Bloomington, grand prelate of the grand commandery of Knights Templar of Illinois, was found dead in a dark alley in Decatur early Tuesday morning. There was an ugly bullet hole in his head and every-where about his face and neck were marks of footprints and blood. His pockets were rifled, and his gold watch and pocketbook had been taken. The murder caused the greatest excitement, and every effort is being made to find the person or persons who committed the deed. Rev. Dr. Miller was pastor of the First Methodist Church of Bloomington, one of the largest Methodist churches in Illinois. Formerly he was pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Decatur until he was made presiding elder of the Decatur district of the Illinois conference. Three years ago he resigned this high ecclesiastical position to accept a call to the Marshall Avenue Methodist Church, Chicago. But his church was not able to retain his services, he being one of the brightest and most popular preachers of his denomination in the entire State. His death is regarded as a great calamity from the home in the territory where he had so long labored. He then accepted a call to the charge at Bloomington and had been pastor there since then.

DO NOT FAVOR THE BALL.

Washington Pastors Oppose an Inauguration Event.

A crusade has been started among some church-going people of Washington against the quadrangular inaugural ball. This feature is not regarded as an essential part of the official inaugural ceremonies. While the new President and other official dignitaries always attend the function, which originated in an old Southern custom and has latterly been resolved into a money-making institution, pure and simple, it is not authorized by any official sanction. The receipts from the admission fee of \$10 are applied toward defraying the general expenses of the local inauguration committee. However, the inaugural ball has been held in the pension office. This year it has been suggested that the new congressional library be used, but Librarian Spofford entered a protest. His protest is being seconded by a number of pastors of Washington congregations, who desire a free public reception instead.

THREW A BRICK.

Man Out of Work and Hungry.

John E. Kidd, aged 28 years, threw a brick through a plate glass window in the King Tailoring Company's establishment at Kansas City, and then awaited arrest. At the police station Kidd said that he had come from St. Joseph three days ago, in search of work. He had been unable to find any and decided to do something that would cause his boss to hire him. He was given \$100, which means 200 days in the workhouse. Kidd was sent front lack of food and soon after reaching the kitchen became delirious.

Spain's Bold Assault.

The Cuban situation is becoming a Washington correspondent. The summary trial and conviction of the Cuban prisoners by secret tribunal in a Havana fortress, against the protest of the United States Government, has thrown the State Department into a furor, and has led to a series of decisions on the part of the administration. Consul General Lee entered formal protest on behalf of the United States against a military trial of the Cuban prisoners, who were under the American flag when captured, except under conditions that would cause them to forfeit their citizenship of the United States. This protest has been ignored, and the State Department has only one recourse, which is to demand the setting aside of this trial and a reopening of the case. A refusal at this time would necessitate the United States instantly to a war basis. Nothing has occurred since the beginning of the Cuban insurrection which is so full of sensational possibilities as the incident which came to a climax in the conviction of the Cuban prisoners. The charge has been made many times of late that Spain was seeking an excuse for a war with the United States as a desperate measure to protect the home administration from overthrow. The arbitrary action of the Spanish military court at Havana would seem to bear out these stories, which have not been believed by the general public, or, for that matter, by the State Department.

Cubans Are Happy.

A cipher cablegram from Havana Monday night to a Cuban leader at Jacksonville, Fla., says that Gen. Weyler has been forced to return to Havana and that the city is in great confusion. Weyler gives no excuse, it is said, except that it is too hot and unhealthy to do any fighting. It is openly asserted in Havana that Weyler became frightened because Maceo had set a price upon his head or his capture. Weyler's scouts informed him that Maceo might make an attempt on Havana, and the Spanish general retreated to the city of Pinar del Rio. It is also stated in the cablegram that Weyler's recall is assured now, as the Spanish Government is incensed against him for his dilatory tactics. Cubans are jubilant, for they think this will have a favorable effect upon Congress.

Important Discovery.

While exploring an open cave near Mansfield, Ohio, a party of hunters unearthed some human skulls. It was supposed at first that they were the remains of Indians, but the subsequent discovery of several pieces of pottery and crude instruments of war which it is known were not the handiwork of Indians leaves no doubt that the skulls were those of prehistoric races, probably the mound builders. The skulls were sent to the Smithsonian Institution at Washington for a further examination.

Susan Ashley's Romance.

Susan Ashley, who was buried the other day at Westfield, Mass., was once a very wealthy woman, she inheriting \$5,000,000 when her mother died. She lost her money and opened a barber shop on Madison street in Chicago, and was out the sign "Lally Barber." Her daughter still conducts the business.

Burglars Visit Gen. Harrison.

Burglars entered ex-President Harrison's house at Indianapolis Monday night by forcing a window, and escaped with gold watch and a few dollars before they could be intercepted by the General or other members of the family.

Strange Death of an Engineer.

W. A. Fox, a Santa Fe Railway engineer, died at Topeka, Kan., from a malady that baffled the skill of physicians. On Nov. 4 Fox's foot "went to sleep," and from this strange disease his leg gradually wasted away.

Blood-Curdling Story.

News from Manila brought by the steamer City of Peking from Hong Kong shows that the Spaniards have resorted to torture of natives and half-breeds of the Philippines, which surpasses

in its cruelty that practiced by the Chinese mandarins in cases of the most atrocious crimes. They are also charged with confiscating the estate of wealthy Chinese and with the wanton murder of victims to Ferdinand Po, on the west coast of Africa, a place which has a climate that quickly proves fatal to strangers. James W. Davidson, a well-known correspondent, was recently commissioned by the Hong-Kong Press to go to the coast and capture the great cannibals, and in several letters which he smuggled through the lines he tells of what he has seen and what he has heard of good authority. According to him the instruments of torture used in the Spanishquisition three centuries ago have been kept in the monasteries of Manila, and were brought in recently and used to extract confessions from natives, and Mestizo suspects have been arrested and have been kept in jail in Manila, subjected to hideous treatment. Mr. Davidson also intimates that the leading powers of christianism will be called upon to condemn the Spaniards, and to force upon them the great features of the Spanishquisition.

ISSUE OF GOLD CERTIFICATES.

Secretary Carlisle May Resume Practice Suspended in 1893.

The Secretary of the Treasury is considering the question of resuming the issue of gold certificates, which was suspended in 1893 when the gold reserve first fell below the \$100,000,000 point. The issue of these certificates was suspended as a means of acquiring gold in the treasury. Therefore it had been the custom of the treasury to issue certificates on the deposit of gold, but such gold did not become part of the gold reserve. By suspending the issue of these certificates many holders of gold, rather than holding it, exchanged it for legal tender treasury notes, which, under the ruling of the department, being gold obligations, practically subverted their purposes, but the treasury on receipt of gold so discharged was enabled to add it to the gold reserve. As long as the treasury adhered to its policy of redeeming legal tenders and treasury notes, the holders of such notes could obtain gold on demand as readily on them as on gold certificates. Since the election and the gradual increase of the gold reserve such leaders believe that there is no reason why the issue of gold certificates should not be resumed. Secretary Carlisle, and probably will be decided upon the return of Assistant Secretary Carlisle from New York. It is understood that Mr. Carlisle is not favorably disposed toward the resumption. The issue of currency certificates under the act of 1872 has never been suspended.

TRAIN WRECK KILLS TWO.

Southern Express Derailed at New Brunswick, N. J.

The engine, baggage and mail car of the Southern Express from Florida, on the Pennsylvania Railway, was thrown from its tracks at New Brunswick, N. J. The engineer and fireman were instantly killed, and three men were injured—two badly. The three sleepers did not leave the rails. The accident was caused by the breaking of an axle on a car of a freight train which was passing south on another track. The car swung out from its place and struck the forward end of the passenger train, knocking the engine and two cars down an embankment. None of the passengers was hurt.

FELL INTO THE GRAVE.

Palmer's at a Friend's Funeral Is Killed by Accident.

At Double Springs, Ala., James Welton was one of the pallbearers at the funeral of Julius Roberts, a farmer. As there was a large crowd, the funeral director held by Welton and another man snatched. Welton lost his balance and fell headlong into the grave, which was six feet deep. At the same time the rear end of the coffin, which had been held by the broken strap, plunged downward. The coffin struck Welton's head and neck, and he was killed. He died two hours afterward.

Battles on the Gridiron.

In Thursday's football game the Chicago Athletic Association won from the Boston Eleven, 12 to 6. Chicago University won from Ann Arbor, 7 to 6. Northwestern and Wisconsin Universities played a tie, 12 to 10. Purdue of Indiana with the University of Illinois, and Iowa and Nebraska, tied.

Burned in Jail.

Harry Hopkins and Tom Caser, arrested for disorderly conduct, attempted to burn their way out of the Mena, Ark., jail, but before they could escape they were burned to death.

Death in a Mine.

A heavy explosion occurred at the St. Louis Giltan Asphalium Company's mine near Fort Duchesne, Utah, in which two men were killed and three others injured.

Siox Falls Bank Falls.

The Comptroller of the Currency has received information of the failure of the Dakota National Bank of Sioux Falls, S. D.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.50 to \$5.25; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$3.50; sheep, fat to choice, \$2.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 7 1/2 to 7 3/4; corn, No. 2, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4; oats, No. 2, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; rye, No. 2, 35c to 37c; choice creamery, 20c to 21c; eggs, fresh, 20c to 22c; potatoes, per bushel, 20c to 30c; broom corn, common grade to fine brush, 2c to 3c per bushel. Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$3.50; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$3.50; sheep, common to prime, \$2.00 to \$3.25; wheat, No. 2, 8 1/2 to 8 3/4; corn, No. 2, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4; oats, No. 2, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; rye, No. 2, 35c to 37c; choice creamery, 20c to 21c; eggs, fresh, 20c to 22c; potatoes, per bushel, 20c to 30c; broom corn, common grade to fine brush, 2c to 3c per bushel. St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$4.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 8 1/2 to 8 3/4; corn, No. 2, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4; oats, No. 2, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; rye, No. 2, 35c to 37c; choice creamery, 20c to 21c; eggs, fresh, 20c to 22c; potatoes, per bushel, 20c to 30c; broom corn, common grade to fine brush, 2c to 3c per bushel. Cincinnati—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$3.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.50; sheep, \$2.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 8 1/2 to 8 3/4; corn, No. 2, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4; oats, No. 2, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; rye, No. 2, 35c to 37c; choice creamery, 20c to 21c; eggs, fresh, 20c to 22c; potatoes, per bushel, 20c to 30c; broom corn, common grade to fine brush, 2c to 3c per bushel. Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$3.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.50; sheep, \$2.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 8 1/2 to 8 3/4; corn, No. 2, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4; oats, No. 2, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; rye, No. 2, 35c to 37c; choice creamery, 20c to 21c; eggs, fresh, 20c to 22c; potatoes, per bushel, 20c to 30c; broom corn, common grade to fine brush, 2c to 3c per bushel. Toledo—Wheat, No. 2, 8 1/2 to 8 3/4; corn, No. 2, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4; oats, No. 2, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; rye, No. 2, 35c to 37c; choice creamery, 20c to 21c; eggs, fresh, 20c to 22c; potatoes, per bushel, 20c to 30c; broom corn, common grade to fine brush, 2c to 3c per bushel. Buffalo—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$3.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.50; sheep, \$2.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 8 1/2 to 8 3/4; corn, No. 2, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4; oats, No. 2, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; rye, No. 2, 35c to 37c; choice creamery, 20c to 21c; eggs, fresh, 20c to 22c; potatoes, per bushel, 20c to 30c; broom corn, common grade to fine brush, 2c to 3c per bushel. New York—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.50; sheep, \$2.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 8 1/2 to 8 3/4; corn, No. 2, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4; oats, No. 2, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; rye, No. 2, 35c to 37c; choice creamery, 20c to 21c; eggs, fresh, 20c to 22c; potatoes, per bushel, 20c to 30c; broom corn, common grade to fine brush, 2c to 3c per bushel.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

OCCURRENCES DURING THE PAST WEEK.

Wholly Quickly Downed One Man.

Report from the Asylum for Feeble-Minded—Miss Reul Flees from Muskegon to John Bar-Schoonheart.

Quick Fall.

Cornelius Meertens has lived in Holland thirty years, and accumulated considerable property. Thursday he was arrested for drunkenness and sent to jail for twenty days. Until Labor Day last Meertens had never tasted liquor, but he fell in with "the boys" and drank to excess. Since that time he has been on a continual spree. Three weeks ago he drove his family from the house and has since lived alone. For over a week he has not tasted food. The neighbors caused his arrest, and his family induced the Justice to refuse the alternative of a fine. Meertens is a contractor.

Needs of Feeble-Minded Asylum.

The annual report on the Lapeer feeble-minded asylum says there are 210 inmates, of whom 108 are natives of the United States. The State wholly supports 170, while 41 received clothing and transportation from parents. The fathers of 24 and mothers of five were drunkards. There were nine insane fathers and five insane mothers. Admission has been refused to nearly 600 applicants, of whom 234 are epileptics and 336 feeble-minded. No epileptics have been admitted at all on account of lack of room. The Legislature will be asked to provide for 500 more patients. It is believed the institution may be made self-supporting, so far as adults are concerned. Nearly all the clothing is made by inmates. As special appropriations for the ensuing two years are: Six cottages, \$80,000; enlarging dining-room and kitchen, \$18,000; laundry building, \$2,000; furnishing five cottages, \$10,000; 100 acres of land, \$1,000; miscellaneous, \$17,000; total, \$132,000. The appropriation for current expenses asked for amount to \$48,500. This year's disbursements for current expenses were \$31,345.00, and for building and furnishings, \$3,002.50.

Connors Confesses to Forgery.

Benjamin T. Cooper, or Willis H. Connors, under which name he worked in Ohio and Indiana, in June 1904 forged bank drafts and made confession. He gave in detail the operations of the gang of swindlers with which he was connected, and whose draft forgeries were worked upon both in Indiana, Ohio, New York and Michigan by himself. Walter B. Peters, the Chicago lithographer, and W. H. Smith, the "Red" who mailed his bank drafts at Goshen, N. Y., after having been caught at his crime. According to their scheme, Peters made the bogus drafts, which were then mailed by the conspirators to themselves, addressed to holders in various towns. Then they would appear on the scene, call for the money, register and induce the proprietors to cash the drafts. Connors says they obtained this \$14,500 in Michigan, \$400 in New York, and in Indiana and Ohio \$1,800. He denies that himself and pals were connected in any way with the Valentine-Rice crowd, whose doings were recently exposed in New York.

Once Mrs. Do's Love Find a Way.

Miss Emma Reul fled from Muskegon, Friday night, to marry the man she loves and to escape the man whom she said her father wants her to marry. Her intended husband is a former resident of Muskegon and now with the Deering harvest works in Chicago, as shipping clerk. She tried to get out of the city a week ago, but train connections failed, and she was forced to return home, making the declaration, however, that she would never get away. She elaborately prepared her flight, to insure success, and secured a room on the Goodrich steamer Atlanta under the name of Clara Belle, having orders to call her before the boat reached Chicago in the morning. Her father knew of her flight, but says he is through with her.

Money in Her Hair.

Floyd Smith, H. Hunter and Kate Hunter, representing the Michigan Art Company, have been canvassing Manistee for two months. Thursday night Hunter is alleged to have robbed Stowell of \$380 in his room. Hunter then took the money to his alleged sister, who was rooming in another building. The police were notified, and after arresting Hunter searched the sister's room without avail. Later in the day, while putting the woman through a sweat box Officer Doole discovered something green in her hair, and there nicely nestled was some of the missing money. The pair are in jail, and it is believed they are old hands at the business.

Short State Items.

Harry Moore, aged 14, was arrested at Kalamazoo charged with burglarizing B. B. Flagler's residence and stealing \$200 worth of clothing, which was recovered.

George Badler, near Ionia, has just received a draft for 30 cents from Chicago, the net proceeds for 100 bushels of choice apples. This is at the rate of 2 mills a bushel.

Most of the counties are apparently hard up. Monday Auditor General Turner mailed from Lansing each County Treasurer a voucher for the primary school money due his county. These vouchers were returned, properly signed, but after several days, several from Upper Peninsula counties even getting back Wednesday night, checks aggregating \$349,000 were sent out. This leaves a balance of \$188,000 to be paid on this semi-annual distribution. Wayne County will not draw its \$74,000, but will let it apply on its share of the State tax.

Bids were opened at the Treasury Department at Washington for the contract of the United States postoffice building at Saginaw. There were thirteen bids, of which that of Charles W. Gintelle, of Chicago, at \$67,000, was the lowest.

Datus Legault and George Schuch, young Saginaw boys, have confessed to several incendiary fires, the last being an old building on the West Side. They pleaded guilty to the charges strikingly in the head. The coroner's verdict, Over \$250,000 worth of property has been destroyed in the vicinity within a few weeks, and the police think they have a clew to a gang of firebugs.

William and August Heimer, of Traverse City, own 320 acres near Sidnaw, Upper Peninsula, where, it is said, rich deposits of gold-bearing quartz have been discovered. They are preparing to mine the ore, experts showing from \$4 to \$44 of gold to the ton.

The Battle Creek city schools are overrun with cigarette smokers, not only among the boys, but the girls in many departments being infected with the pernicious habit. To correct the evil the ladies of the W. C. T. U. offer a prize to the high school boy or girl who will produce the best essay on the subject of narcotics, penmanship and orthography not being considered.

A Detroit Kid Named Tuke, with a coram, turned highwayman and was jailed.

His father, rather than bear the disgrace, committed suicide. When the boy was told of it, he faints and was unconscious for two hours. Dime novels are responsible for the tragedy.

Monday was sentence day in the Muskegon Circuit Court and Joseph Graham was sent to Marquette for five years and John Fitzgerald for one year. Graham ridged a dwelling house in the day time and Fitzgerald robbed a clothing house during its owner's absence.

The governor of the engine at the Palmetto woodenware plant at Saginaw would not work, and as a result the engine ran away and tore itself to pieces. The flywheel burst and the fragments went in every direction. There were about 300 people working in the plant at the time, but fortunately none were injured.

Daniel N. Miller, of Battle Creek, a freight conductor on the C. & G. T. R., was instantly killed at Battle Creek, Sunday morning. He was in charge of freight No. 300. The train was pulling out of Elsdon yards, and he was standing by on a side track watching the train move out. A switch engine and four cars came up unopposed by him on account of the advice made by the moving freight. He was struck, and locomotive No. 139, and four cars passed over him.

Judge Long says that in applying to Pension Commissioner Murphy for restoration at the old rate of \$72 he has not abandoned his famous case recently dismissed by the Federal Supreme Court because of the retirement of Commissioner Lockman. Such application has to be made in order to get the matter before the new Commissioner. Should the latter grant the application that would end the case. But his refusal is necessary before the courts can again be appealed to.

At Pontiac the Circuit Court has awarded Junius Ten Eyck a judgment of \$30,000 against the Pontiac, Oxford and Northern Railroad in payment for services rendered in securing the right of way of the railroad when it was built. The case will be appealed to the Supreme Court. A few years ago the Circuit Court granted Ten Eyck a judgment for \$20,000, and the railroad authorities carried the case to the State and United States Supreme Court, in both of which the Circuit Court's decision was sustained. For some reason the judgment has never been paid.

There is no change in the situation regarding the failure of the First National Bank of East Saginaw, and Bank Examiner Caldwell says that matters are being secured and protection given as fast as possible. President E. T. Judd said that he would make over the property toward paying the indebtedness of the bank. To show the confidence that business men feel in the matter, a number of claims were bought by parties outside of the bank for 90 cents on the dollar. The other banks report business the same as usual, and have felt no effect from the failure, all having the perfect confidence of the community.

The Polish Catholic Church in Bay City has been having word of trouble, lately over affairs which are purely local. Father Bogaki was denied admission to the parsonage. He had many adherents. Sunday a regular riot occurred, and four men were seriously hurt. The police dispersed the mob. Monday the priest, by disguise, gained access to his parsonage, and after a search of the outside, and waited for the priest to appear. Several men made attempts to enter the church. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon both factions assembled at the church and a small-sided riot ensued. After considerable fighting, in which no one was seriously hurt, the adherents of Father Bogaki were ordered to disperse. The warring factions finally left for their homes.

Ten years ago, in order to secure the location of a silk mill at Belding, a number of residents of that village subscribed amounts ranging from \$15 to \$250, the fund thus raised to be used to pay the taxes on the new plant for ten years, those being the years in which the mill was to be secured. When the subscriptions were made, the money was invested in mortgages and other securities. By careful management, together with the comparatively low rate of taxes in the village, the fund has increased until this fall, when the ten years time having expired, each subscriber received back the full amount he had subscribed, with nearly 50 per cent, additional as interest on his money during the time. In addition to this, the securing of the mill at that time proved the nucleus for other industries which have made a prosperous city out of the then small village.

Chairman D. M. Terry, of the Republican State Central Committee, expended, according to his report, \$825.00 as Secretary of State, the sum of \$80,392.38 in the recent campaign in this State. The statement was not itemized. W. R. Shelby, of Grand Rapids, State chairman of the sound money Democratic party, distributed \$14,508.48, while Chairman Baker, of the silver Democratic party, declared he spent considerably less. Mayor "Finger" spent \$3,366 in his campaign, including his contribution to the State committee of \$1,700. Mileage books cost \$1,209.76 to Silver's cause. A. E. Cole, of Kalamazoo, failed candidate for Auditor General, stated \$250 on the result; Hon. T. E. Barkworth, of Jackson, invested \$492.18 in his chances for Congress in the Second District. S. Minger, who ran for Circuit Judge on the wrong ticket in Shiawassee and Livingston Counties, is out \$260.74, while G. W. Smith, the successful candidate for Circuit Judge in the Oakland District, has a paying investment of \$477.50.

A sad scene was witnessed at the home of Albert Colburn, living two miles northwest of Morrice, Wednesday morning. Two boys, Arthur and Fred, and J. D. Smith, were getting ready for school. A shotgun had been left loaded standing in the corner of the room. J. D. told Arthur to hurry and get ready for school. The mother was knitting with her back toward them and heard these words, followed by the report of the gun. J. D. never moved a muscle, the charge striking him in the head. The coroner's verdict, that death was caused by the boys playing with a loaded gun.

Diphtheria is raging at Crosswell and the people are badly frightened. A child of John Dexter and one of Charles McOmbs died Monday. Both children attended an entertainment given for children at the school house, at which nearly 500 families were present. The school has been closed.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Albert Robinson and her daughter, Mamie, who were borne to death in the destruction of their home in Sandtown, near Jackson, about three weeks ago, was concluded, the jury rendering a verdict that death was caused by accident. Mr. Robinson was also seriously injured at the time, but has nearly recovered.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

THOUGHTS WORTHY OF CALM REFLECTION.

A Pleasant, Interesting, and Instructive Lesson, and Where It May Be Found—A Learned and Concise Review of the Same.

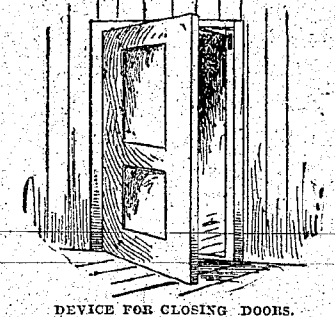
Lesson for December 6.
Golden Text—"Let him that thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall."
I Cor. 10: 12.

This lesson is found in I. Kings, 11: 1-13. The downfall of Solomon was not a sudden one, like that of his father, David. The degeneration had begun in his young manhood, in the years of power and fame that came after the building of the temple. In contracting foreign alliances by marriage he went contrary to the whole spirit of Hebrew nationality, and the idolatry into which his wives led him was an almost inevitable result. The sin of polygamy, in itself, is not expressly condemned in the Biblical account, any more than in the case of David; but it is to be judged by its fruits, which were uniformly evil.



FARM AND GARDEN

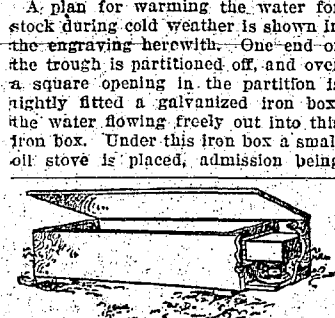
Improved Pull for Doors.
The cut shows an improved way of using the card and wheel pull for doors. The door jamb is made very wide by nailing on a piece to the ordinary jamb. In this, insert a small pulley wheel at a slight angle, so that the rope will not pull so much across the edge of the wheel when the door is wide open. The weight runs up and down upon the back side of the jamb. The door should move easily so that as light a weight as possible may be used. Then the door will open easily, and yet pull to with great promptness. With all inside barn and stable.



DEVICE FOR CLOSING DOORS.

doors fixed in this way, much trouble, and often loss, will be avoided by cattle and other animals getting into forbidden quarters, because of doors carelessly left open.—Orange Judd Farmer.

A Sensible Suggestion.
The middle-aged woman, or one whose children have grown past the destructive age, should get the comfort there is in the pretty things which she has accumulated. She should not board her embroidered table decorations, keep her silver wrapped in cotton flannel bags or the sofa pillows put away for fear they will be worn out by use. Now is the time to enjoy them. If she thinks that it would be better to keep them for the children she should remember that when these things fall to their possession they will be out of date, but not antique enough to have any value beyond the sentimental one that "they were mother's." Most grown-up children take a pride in seeing their mother's home up to date; if they do not they certainly do not deserve a legacy of what might have made their mother's life more comfortable and more enjoyable.—Grange Homes.



HOMEMADE WATER HEATER.

Heat by means of a small door in the front of the trough. With a tight cover, the water in the trough can have the chill removed very easily. It is especially important to have the door box as low down in the trough as possible, so that the water at the bottom of the trough may be warmed, as well as that at the top. If possible, then, let the end compartment extend below the main body of the trough, so that the iron box may open into the lower part of the trough. As the water is heated, it will rise, and the colder water from the bottom be drawn in, to be heated in its turn.—American Agriculturist.

The Farm Mouser.
Mice are a great menace to the farmer's premises. They gather from the fields as vermin, and are found in stacks and under piles of rubbish and in every available place they can find shelter. These pests must be baffled in every way possible. A few good cats are about as successful mice exterminators as can be found. Some farmers try poison, and we have written many items recommending poison; telling farmers how to arrange them, and the poison box is still worth trying in the small fruit orchard, but experience proves that there is nothing so effective in ridding the farm of mice and keeping them away as a good cat or two. We have experimented with poison in many forms and have noted a partial success in the way of thinning out mice, but when the cat made its appearance, the mouse problem was soon solved. We unhesitatingly recommend keeping a cat or two on every farm.

Watering Plants in Winter.
There is far more danger of giving mouse plants too much rather than too little water in winter. During the short days and long nights, with very little sunlight on the soil, it is hard to keep it at a temperature where the plants can grow vigorously. All the surplus water added lowers the temperature until it reaches a point where the plants barely exist without making any growth. If the soil has much vegetable matter, humic acid will be developed at a low temperature and this will poison the plant roots.

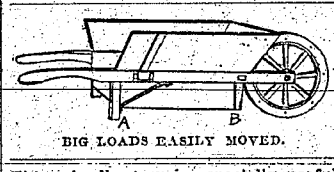
Waste of Corn Fodder.
Early husking of corn is important to save its grain from being wasted by mice and other vermin. But after the corn has been husked the stalks have a new surface exposed to rains.

As they are then partially dried, the stalks should be got under cover as soon as possible. If the stalks are wet after being once dried, the waste from rotting goes on much more rapidly than before. If the stalks should heat somewhat in the mow this is better than to leave them exposed to further injury by storms, with little chance of drying out, except as it will be frozen by the cold of winter. This freezing of wet stalks takes from them most of their feeding value.

The Quality of Timothy Hay.
One reason why timothy hay is a favorite in the markets is its uniformity of quality. Not being so nitrogenous as clover, it is much less likely to be injured by being wet and heating. The variation in quality is mainly due to early or late cutting, though some lively stable keepers prefer the fully ripened timothy, which is least nutritious because the horse likes the timothy seeds. Clover hay is very apt to become musty and dusty if it has been exposed to fermentation. Timothy hay will not be dusty unless cut in the bloom, and the dust is not so injurious as that from partly decayed clover.

Sweet Apples for Horses.
A quart or two of sweet apples per day for each horse will be worth more to it than the same bulk of oats additional to its regular ration of hay and grain. The apples are better than any kind of roots, and this year they are everywhere cheap and plenty. Some apples are nearly as good, but the horses prefer the sweet apples when they can be had. In nutritive value there is very little difference. There is much sweet in what we call a "sour" apple, which is only called "sour" because an acid disguises the sweet it contains.

Handy Style of Wheelbarrow.
A deep wheelbarrow is more useful than one built on the old plan, because it will hold more, and the work of building such a barrow is not much greater. Any one who owns a wheelbarrow can easily construct one by first procuring two stout pieces for the shafts and mortising them together firmly just behind the wheel. The next mortise must come 2 inches from the ground on the legs at A. From this mortise the floor of the barrow must reach forward to B, where it is supported by two false legs mortised into the shafts and reaching within 2 inches of the ground. The sides may be sold from the floor up, or if preferred they may extend only to the top of the shafts, and from this point movable side boards may extend upward. The only disadvantage in having the body solid is in being forced to remove most of the load from between the handles.



BIG LOADS EASILY MOVED.

This wheelbarrow is especially useful in carting leaves, etc., and in handling heavy stones, which are loaded upon it with ease, because so near the ground. If one desires he may arrange a movable bottom, which will permit the load to be deposited without tipping by merely raising the handle.—Farm and Home.

Saving Dry Road Dust.
One of the jobs which should be attended to before cold weather is to save a few barrels of dry road dust to be used as dust baths for hens in winter. Nothing contributes more to the health of hens than this. Coal ashes will answer, but they stick to the feathers of fowls worse than road dust will, and give the birds an unsightly appearance. The road dust is coarser, and we think the fowls like to roll in it better than in the white, fine dust that comes from sifting coal ashes.

Phosphate for Clover.
Whenever phosphate is sown with grain, a part of the fertilizer is always appropriated by the clover seed sown with it. Clover is a lime plant, and it also needs the phosphoric acid that is so helpful to the wheat. The phosphate is especially valuable when applied to clover that is to produce a seed crop. Potash is also needed to make clover seed well, and should be applied in some form.

Comprehensive Learning.
Meissner could not only paint, but he could tell a good story, and he was especially fond of relating this little anecdote about his gardener, whose horticultural knowledge was remarkable. He had a little knowledge of Latin, in which he was fond of using in naming his plants.

Meissner had been for a long time skeptical about the correctness of the gardener's Latin, and one day he set a trap for him by giving him the role of a red herring and asking him what seed it was.

Without the slightest hesitation the gardener gave it a long Latin name, and promised that it would bloom in about three weeks. Meissner chuckled to himself, and agreed to inspect the blossoms when that time had elapsed.

At the end of the three weeks he was punctually on the spot, and the gardener led him in triumph into the greenhouse, and pointed out an enormous flower pot. There, indeed, were the blossoms; the heads of six red herrings just emerging from the dirt in the pot.

WHAT OF THE TARIFF

THE GOVERNMENT MUST HAVE ADDED REVENUE.

It is Proposed that the Dingley Bill Be Passed and a Commission Appointed to Study the Tariff—Republican Majority in Congress.

Suggestion by Sherman.
The government must not be permitted to go on without some addition of revenue. The present Congress should do all in its power to overcome the revenue deficit. It seems that the measure that has the most favorable chance to pass is the Dingley bill. This was constructed to temporarily restore the revenues. It was drafted by Chairman Dingley of the Ways and Means Committee, after consultation with Speaker Reed in the late session of Congress. It passed that body easily and was stilled in the Senate.

The Dingley bill increases the duties of the Wilson bill 15 per cent, on everything except wool and woolen goods, sugar and lumber. Wool is taken from the free list and made dutiable at 40 per cent, while a corresponding increase is placed on woolen goods. Lumber is removed from the free list and made dutiable at 15 per cent, while sugar, which the Wilson bill made dutiable, is not touched. It is not satisfactory, because of the ad valorem system, which is so conducive to fraud, but it would add the revenues immensely and to a degree give protection to American industries. It is the best thing that can be done in the circumstances.

This bill should be passed through the Senate if possible. There is considerable doubt whether it can be passed, but the chances for doing so have been improved by the altered attitude of the silver men and by the belief that Senators Brist and Cushman will not obstruct in the way of its passage. It had originally been assumed that Mr. Cleveland would veto this measure if it were to pass and there is no ground to suppose that he has changed his mind on that point. Doubtless the Republicans will ascertain the President's purpose in this matter before pressing the bill in the Senate, and they will make every effort to learn whether it has a chance in the Senate before urging it, unless they become convinced that it is well to put those men on record who are ready, from motives of spite or partisanship, to interfere with a restoration of the Government's revenue.

If the Dingley bill were passed, and it appeared that a tariff commission were impossible, Congress should be summoned in extra session to restore the protective tariff and to get rid of the iniquitous system of ad valorem duties. Senator Sherman, a public man whose abilities and patriotism are fully recognized, except by a few carpers and absurd individuals, suggests that the Dingley bill should be passed and provision made for a tariff commission to adjust the tariff. Of course, such adjustment would be on protective lines and to provide revenue also. If this commission were appointed it would take considerable time for it to complete its report, but when completed and passed by Congress there would be little doubt that it would settle the tariff for years to come and take it out of politics. That is most desirable for the country needs to have a stable basis on which to do business and one that will afford protection without being too drastic in its duties.

The suggestion of Mr. Sherman is an admirable one and deserving of most serious consideration.—Springfield (Mass.) Union.

The Return of Prosperity.
It is sure that some years ago, possibly some months, must elapse before the country at large can feel all the good effects of the revival of trade; but the revival is a certainty, not a speculation. It already is in progress. Dun's Review, a trade journal utterly without politics, reports that 330 establishments that were idle before the election have resumed work since Tuesday, Nov. 3, and 300 have increased the number of persons employed. "Every day," says Dun's, "adds thousands to the number of those who are able to buy a week's supplies, and gradually to make up for months of enforced economy." The last clause of the sentence is significant. "Months of enforced economy" were often months of accumulating debts; these must be paid before the old-time purchasing power again manifests itself.

The return of prosperity comes in better guise in that it does not wear the robes of speculation. "Business men," says the Weekly Review of Trade, "are anxious to prevent anything like fictitious excitement. There is a greater demand for supplies, materials and products. The speculative markets have been reacting, which is merely natural." We may add that it is as healthful as it is natural. Excepting a return of panic, nothing could be more injurious to the commonwealth than an eruption of speculative fever.

Trade is in a convalescent condition, and will acquire new strength daily. As it is as well as possible after two years of panic and nearly two of stagnation. But while these cheering signs are plainly visible, there are not wanting a few malicious politicians and agitators who are circulating false stories of depressed wages and of discharges of numbers of persons from great works. Chicago has been made the center of this storm of falsehood. As a matter of fact, none of the great industries of this city have reduced the wages of operatives or diminished the number of them. Chicago is sharing in the prosperity of the whole country, and is finding daily new employment for the thousands that long have been unwilling idlers.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Hawaii Again.
The Hawaiians are not slow to recognize that the election of William McKinley does not mean that this country will continue inimical to their interests. The Hawaiians hope that they may be annexed. That is a question that must be answered later on. The Hawaiian republic has shown itself self fully capable of managing its affairs creditably and there is no apparent reason why it should not be accepted as a territory, but it is a question whether we want to admit it to the Union immediately. One thing that the United States should do as quickly as possible is to authorize the construction of a cable to Hawaii with permission to continue it to Japan. That cable would be exceedingly useful to our merchants, afford us communication with the Hawaiian islands without waiting on the mails and also be of strategic importance in the event of war.

Tin-Plate.
The establishment of the tin plate industry was one of the results of the McKinley bill. The industry gave employment to thousands of workmen and despite the reduction of the duties on tin plate effected in the Wilson bill, the production of tin plate has steadily increased. The ubiquitous free trader will assert that the reduction of the duty did not hurt the industry because it has grown nevertheless. But how can he say it would not have been twice as large now had the McKinley rate continued? The great fact connected with the tin plate subject is the establishment of its manufacture by the McKinley law. Consumers have found that the American tin plate is good, and so they use it. The tin plate industry is a crowning triumph for protection.

Some Interesting Figures.
It is twenty-four years since a Republican presidential candidate has had a majority of the popular vote. In 1872 Gen. Grant had a popular majority of 727,000. Four years later Hayes was in a minority of 340,000. Garfield's plurality over Hancock in 1880 was only 7,000, and he lacked over 300,000 of a popular majority. In 1884 Cleveland had a plurality of 62,883, but he was short 222,000 of a majority, and four years later he fell about the same amount short of a majority. But in the last presidential election Cleveland fell further behind a popular majority than any man who has been placed in the White House. He had 850,000 plurality, but he failed of a majority by about 550,000.—Philadelphia Press.

A Timely Attitude.
Present agitation is unnecessary for the cause of silver coinage, and will only prove a disturbing factor in the present experiment. We have no interest in silver coinage, per se. We were working for the prosperity of the people and believed that the restoration of silver to coinage was the surest and shortest way to its accomplishment. But by a tremendous popular majority the country has elected to try another way in preference to ours. We say, let us make the experiment fair, complete and convincing. If prosperity can be attained in this way we shall halt it gladly and not refuse it simply because it was not attained in our way. Let us give the gold standard a fair trial.—Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.

House of Representatives.
The Republicans will have 207 members of the House, the Democrats 137, and the Populists thirteen, twice as many as they ever had before. This gives the Republicans a majority of 57. Of the Republicans, five are for free silver, while two of the Democrats favor gold. That gives sound money a majority of fifty-one in the House, which is wholly sufficient for practical purposes. In fact, it is a majority that is almost too large. Business could be transacted the more easily and with more rapidity if the majority were smaller. However, the House will do business, with Mr. Reed as Speaker.

May Deem It Well.
Democrats, like the President, who were driven out of the party by its surrender to silver and Algeimeld, knew it meant, incidentally and inevitably, the success of protection. Of the two evils they accepted that as infinitely the less evil and vicious. Under the conditions that prevail the President may deem it best for the country to permit such bill as the party in power desires to become a law without his approval.—Yicksburg Commercial.

The Awful Mark Hanna.
Contrary to the usual custom, Mr. Hanna is pursuing his campaign activity after election. Not only is he keeping up the price of wheat at enormous expense, but bribing hundreds of factories, railroads, mines and mills to renew and extend operations. Can the tolling masses stand this sort of thing?—Portland Oregonian.

No Anglo-Maniac.
McKinley is no Anglo-maniac. Under his administration English goods will have slim chances in our markets. They will not be crowding out American products, as during the reign of free trade under Democratic rule. Let good Americans bear this in mind.—New Orleans Item.

Flutes in Walking Sticks.
Walking cane flutes are made by fitting into one end of a flute a handle and into the other a length with a ferrule attached to form the lower end of the cane. There are also made violins in the form of walking canes. The cane is a shell. The violin bow is carried inside the cane and may be got at by unscrewing the head of the cane. Screwed on again the head forms a rest. A part of one side of the cane may be removed, revealing the strings. The bridge, lying flat when the cane is closed, is set up when the violin is to be brought into use. The pegs upon which the strings are wound may be turned in tuning with a key that is carried in the cane. The tone of the walking cane violin is like that of the ordinary violin. These walking cane instruments are musical novelties, sold to people who want something out of the ordinary and curious. They are also used for practice.

Western Farm Mortgages.
Exaggerated representations have been made in regard to the hardship of farmers in the West who have given mortgages on their lands. The facts are that less than one-half of the farms are mortgaged and that the decline in prices of produce has not produced such a decline in the value of the farms.

The Ballet Dancer.
Where are you going to spend your vacation, Willie? Leading Old Man—Papa and mamma insist that I visit them at the old farm. Where are you going? The Ballet Dancer—Oh, my grandchildren have arranged a nice quiet little time for me at the seaside.—Answer.

HINTS ON HEADGEAR.

HATS ARE OF ALL SORTS, LARGE, SMALL AND MEDIUM.

Picture Hats of Black Velvet Are Very Popular—Trimming of Ribbons, Flowers, Plumes and Laces Are Used in Great Abundance.

Millinery Modes.



New York correspondence.
A woman commences the consideration of new hats she'll be likely to end by deciding that the matter of selection is difficult because there are this year so many pretty ones. She'll find attractive models of all sorts, big hats and small, tailor-made, quaint, picture, conventional, enormous, little and medium. Adorable small hats are mere bunches of flowers, or a wing or so caught into a full of lace, velvet, satin or fur. The ever-becoming "tan" is so modified that all the friskiness is out of it and all the jaunty remains. A costume otherwise perfectly demure may take a touch as unexpected and as striking as the flash in an opal by the addition of a snazzy hat that is, perhaps, the only bit of color in the rig. If you have clever fingers you can risk making one of these dainty affairs out of a corner left over from a collar, but you need clever fingers because all the hats of the season, including the many different kinds of small ones, seem to be put together with a purpose for all their apparent carelessness. The first hat of the five shown to-day had that deceptive look of being thrown together, bit or miss, when really it was very carefully planned. It had a closely braided crown of wired chenille and shot taffeta, the latter being cut into strips with unhemmed edges and twisted in and out of the chenille. The brim was covered with a puffed drapery of green velvet that formed loops in back, and two large birds completed the trimming.

Small hats are worn on the forehead, as a rule, because so many women still part their hair or wear it severely, but for the many who affect the pompadour there are dainty affairs that set



WOMAN'S DEARER SHAPE.

well back. They are as light as lace straw and are made of wired chenille, woven ribbon, or of light wire, over which velvet or very light cloth is softly drawn. These light hats look merely a bunch of prettiness in the hand with their bright flowers, their tufts of jaunty feather, or their flash of buckle, but when they are put on they make the wearer so much the prettier, and seem themselves to exist only to do so. That is much better taste than the great hat that utterly swamps the woman under it, even though she is pretty.

Almost all crowns narrow a little toward the top, and those that have high crowns often narrow a great deal. The one conspicuous exception to this rule is the type shown in the second picture, and it is one that is seen very often on the promenade. It is the season's variation of the English walking hat, and is so great a one that the original is hardly recognizable. Its crown suggests the old-time bell shape, and the sides are wide and much rolled. In this example Nile green satin was disposed in pretty tufts on the brim and formed a bunch of feathers at the left. Black ostrich plumes and a big white egret rose from the center. The hat itself was black felt, and had a narrow border of black velvet. If your hat is a really fine and thick light velvet felt, you will leave its edges unbound, so that its quality may show; that is a whim of this season. But whenever binding is used, it is almost always black, no matter what the color of the hat, and is either velvet or moire.

Many young women are seen with the hat tipped well over the nose, but lots



CHENILLE TOPPED BY PARADISE FEATHERS.

of others pull down a softening squirrel, either right in the middle under that down-tipped brim or else about the temples. This trick makes almost any one seem younger, also prettier unless their features are very classic and their hat is just right. Straight stiff brims are plentiful, and unless the hat is either a picture or a toque the brim

is seldom bent, rolled or punched out of shape. For the woman that wears her hair severely and yet does not want to poke her hat down on her forehead, there is the hat with a brim that flares slightly from the head round, resting on a roll of bright velvet so that all the hair shows except the top of the head covered by the hat.

Picture hats run rather more to the fantastic than they have done of recent seasons, and are just so much less suitable for wear with costumes that are not elaborately dressy. But while there are many of these, there are many more reasonable hats that are picturesque enough for the ordinary woman's needs. Ribbon wings, short feathers, plumes, flowers, lace and fur are all mixed on hats, even those which do not profess to be "picture" affairs, and it seems to be understood that while a hat may harmonize with a severe street gown, the general rule is that the hat may follow its own course of color. That course may take it pretty well through the rainbow. Chenille hats are moderately dressy, and if made to carry some late wrinkle of the milliner's ingenuity, will do excellent service. The artist sketched one of these desirable hats in the next illustration. It was of wired



THE HIGH CROWN THAT NARROWS.

chenille with a low, flat crown and wide brim, in such a manner that the upper part stood up, and the lower lay flat. At the left side this arrangement was re-enforced with more ruffles and a bunch of heliotrope flowers and velvet held up the brim. On the right was a full twist of velvet with a paradise egret.

Black and white appears with fresh effect in millinery, and there is a sudden craze for black velvet hats weighted with white plumes. Such hats are bound about with wide white ribbon half-hidden by another binding of black, the two ribbons making a pair of stiff upright bows. As a finishing touch there are catch pins of contrasting color. These hats are too showy for the best dresses that most of us have, but we can do the black hat without the white safely enough. The shape our black hat's crown will take is shown in the fourth sketch. This hat was trimmed with a puffing of heliotrope around the crown loops and flowers of the same shade being put in here and there among the tiny ostrich tips that lay around the brim. Heliotrope flowers held up the brim behind, and two black wings were put in back.

The woman that had her velvet hat last season made with a soft tan crown is this year making over such a hat by merely lifting up the crown, by binding it into a sort of collar of stiffly folded taffeta or moire silk, above which collar the soft brim appears. As many as six or eight big soft plumes arranged in a sun-burst at the back of the hat, all the tips hanging heavily over the top of the hat make an approved trimming,



WHERE WIDE, FLAT EFFECTS PREVAIL.

and she that valiantly hung on to her long plumes is counting herself lucky just now.

Rules are hard to trace in the small hats, as was indicated by a foregoing remark to the effect that many hats have been considerably over six feet tall, and weighed in the neighborhood of 300 pounds. As an everyday garment it would prove somewhat embarrassing, as it weighs over 60 pounds.

He Was Dead Broke.
A mummy was dragged from the dust of the past; the centuries' fetters were broken at last. From the catacombs' depths he was hauled into view, when he fell to the ground and was cracked in two. In a moss-bedded voice the sad mummy then spoke, and wailed slowly, sadly, "I fear I'm dead broke."—New York World.

PERSONAL Tidbits.

A gold wreath ordered by the czar for M. Carnot's tomb was ready on All Souls' Day.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has two palaces provided for him free of cost by the British nation.

The crown worn on state occasions by William, Emperor of Germany, weighs exactly three pounds.

Harber, the great authority on fish, says that every square mile of the sea is inhabited by 120,000,000 fishy creatures.

The late James Greathouse was the perfecter of the system of underground tunnels which is called by his name.

Lloyd Osborne, a stepson of the late Robert Louis Stevenson, has been appointed United States consul at Samoa.

The late Col. Walter Raleigh Gilbert, chief constable of Cornwall, England, was a descendant of Sir Humphrey Gilbert.

The Archduke Ludwig Salvator often goes to the town of Ragusa, a few miles from his home, to do the weekly marketing.

Mrs. Russell Sage is a devout church woman and one who carries her religion into the practical, everyday affairs of life.

Archbishop Benson was connected by marriage with Mr. Balfour, both being in the relationship of brother-in-law to Prof. Sidgwick.

It is said that the queen has ordered at a factory in Milan, a splendid bicycle for Princess Helen, who is a famous rider on the wheel.

Conan Doyle has ideas of his own about work. He frequently writes a short story while his guests are taking a stroll about the garden.

While Dr. Kane was on his second expedition he and his men lived nine days in a temperature ranging from 64 to 69 degrees below zero.

By using electric light during the day time Prof. Bailey produced lilies fully two weeks before the plants grown under the natural conditions flowered.

It is reported from Paris that Jean Charcot, son of the famous physician, is engaged to be married to Jeanne Hugo, granddaughter of Victor Hugo and divorced wife of Leon Daudet.

The Princess Henry of Battenberg still deeply mourns the death of her husband. It was with difficulty that she could be induced to remain at Balmoral during the visit of the czar.

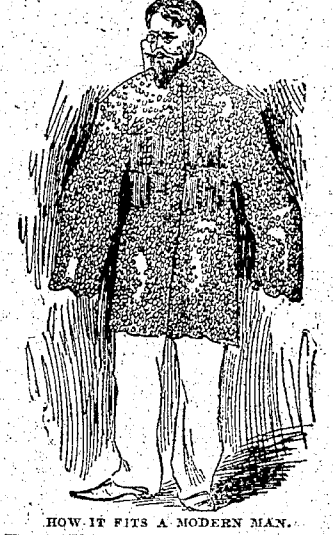
Mrs. Augusta Evans Wilson, the author of "Beulah," has been in feeble health since the death of her husband, five years ago. She has left her country home, near Mobile, Ala., and is now living in that city.

When Li Hung Chang met Joseph Chamberlain, who affects a monocle, the Chinaman noticed the single eyeglass, took it for granted that the colonial secretary had lost the use of one eye, and offered him his sincere condolences.

ANCIENT COAT OF MAIL

Once It Protected Scotch Warriors and Weighs Sixty Pounds.

Mr. A. B. Matthews, a well-known resident of Kansas City, Mo., is the proud possessor of a suit of mail that at one time served to protect a Scottish warrior from the arrows and sword thrusts of the enemies of his country or his clan. It had belonged to an old sea captain, and was several hundred years old, at least 400. The sea captain was one of the Douglas clan, and who knows but the coat had been present when the Douglas defied Marmion? On a modern man of average build the



HOW IT FITS A MODERN MAN.

coat hangs in folds, and the sleeves are six inches too long. The man on whom it had been a fair fit must have been considerably over six feet tall, and weighed in the neighborhood of 300 pounds. As an everyday garment it would prove somewhat embarrassing, as it weighs over 60 pounds.

The Crane.
The crane is considered to be the most cunning of all birds. It stations itself quietly by a pool, apparently absorbed in meditating, till it sees a fish to dart upon. So the word "crane" has become synonymous with hypocrisy, traitor, etc., in the ancient and modern languages of India.

Mr. Fusser (picking up young lady's umbrella)—"I beg pardon." Young lady (haughtily)—"I did not speak, sir." Mr. F.—"Oh, I thought you said 'Thanks.'"—Yale Record.

"I understand why the Japanese consider it artistic to put just one flower in a vase." "Well, why is it?" "It sells more vases."—Boston Herald.

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The Avalanche.

G. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR
THURSDAY, DEC. 3, 1896.

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POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

If the people of Kansas really want the Mexican dollar, they should lose no time in emigrating to Mexico.

Spain is piling up her debt almost as rapidly as if she had a Cleveland administration.

The safest guess in regard to Mr. McKinley's Cabinet is that it will consist entirely of Republicans.

An increase of over 100,000 in the Republican vote of Texas since 1892 is a pleasant fact to record; and Bryan didn't make a single speech in that State, either.—Globe Dem.

Mr. Greeley was a poor sort of a Democrat, but he will be remembered in history as having received a larger relative democratic vote than Mr. Bryan was able to secure.—Globe Democrat.

This country may congratulate itself on the fact that next March there will come into power a party which believes in adding to the revenue instead of adding to the public debt.

Having given notice that it will pay all debts in full, this government should hasten to put itself on a paying basis. More revenue is all that is necessary, and there should be no unnecessary delay in providing it.—New York Press.

The recent election was one of extremes in the way of pluralities, some of which were the largest and others the smallest in our history, the widest difference being between that of 304,934 for McKinley in Pennsylvania and that of 128 for Bryan in South Dakota.—Globe Democrat.

By an unprecedented majority the people of this country voted to do away with the Treasury deficit. The only way to accomplish this result is to provide a tariff law which will raise sufficient revenue to pay the expenses of the government. Give us more revenue and be quick about it.—N. Y. Press.

The Chicago Tribune prints a list of 275 mills and factories which have resumed operations since the elections, giving employment to 150,495 men, in addition to 10,650 more, who are now working full time. The people made no mistake in accepting McKinley as "the advance agent of prosperity."

The Detroit Journal is recognized as the only Republican paper published in the metropolis of the state. During the recent campaign it did excellent work in the interest of protection to American industries and honest money, and should receive the patronage of every true Republican in Cheboygan in preference to any other daily paper published in Detroit. It contains all the news and is reliable.—Cheboygan Tribune.

"If the success of the gold standard brings the prosperity which its advocates promised," exclaims the beaten Populic candidate for President, "the supporters of free silver will surely share in it." That is just it. There was nothing sectional in Major McKinley's nomination, and there is no sectionalism in the prosperity which has followed his election. The Republican party stands for a nation with a N, and for prosperity with a P of the same stature.—Cedar Springs Clipper.

The Christmas number of St. Nicholas is full of the holiday spirit. The frontispiece is from a painting by Toudouze, and is accompanied by a poem by Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge. "As They Danced Them a Measure on Christmas Night." "A Snowbound Christmas," by Frances Cole Burr, illustrated by Relyea, is the story of a party of travelers, snow-bound on a western railway, who manage nevertheless, to have their Christmas festivities. There are many Christmas poems and jingles, most of them accompanied by Christmas pictures. "The Little Bear's Story" is reported by Mr. C. F. Holder, who records how Baby Bruin had his picture taken.

There are no less than five serial features. In "The Last Three Soldiers," by William H. Shelton, the heroes, members of a Union signal corps, established themselves on a mountain-top in the South. "The Pumpkin Dwarf" is the latest tale in "The City of Stories," by Frank Bicknell. There is also a new instalment in Miss Marion Hill's story for girls, "June's Garden."

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27, 1896.

The industrious gentlemen, who are writing and talking about alleged dissension in the Republican party, are merely showing that they do not

know the difference between a variation in the individual opinions of Republicans and party dissension. The Republican party is not, never has been, and never will be an organization of Cuckoos, willing to accept and echo opinions given by any one man. One of the party's strongest

elements of power has always been the encouragement of individuality on the part of its members in the expression of opinions as to party policy. Republican Senators and Representatives who have come to Washington to attend the session of Congress have, as has always been usual, expressed their opinions on what should be the party policy at the short session, and because those opinions have not all been alike, a set of poorly informed democrats have tried to create the impression that dissension was rampant in the party. They are in a sense excusable. They are bound to say something, and as there is nothing good they can say about the democrats, they have, like a shyster lawyer with a bad case, taken to lying about the other side. The Republican party was never freer of dissension than at this time. While impressing their individual opinions of what the party ought to do this winter, nearly every Senator or Representative invariably adds "but the policy of the party will be determined by a caucus to be held as soon as we know the recommendations of Mr. Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle," or words to that effect. Those who are loquacious at talking about dissension will really make it in the Republican party, will be doomed to disappointment, as will be seen as soon as Congress meets, and the Republican caucus decides upon the party policy. Then they will see that Republicans in Congress, excepting, of course, those who bolted the St. Louis convention, and supported Bryan, who still call themselves Republicans, but are not so considered by the Republicans, will act as a unit upon all questions affecting that line of policy.

While making no pretense to know in advance of the Republican caucus what will be determined upon, your correspondent is confident that the feeling that an early extra session of Congress will be called by President McKinley, for the purpose of passing a general tariff bill is so prevalent that one of the decisions will be that it is unnecessary to attempt tariff legislation at the short session, especially when it is a matter of doubt as to whether even so moderate a bill as the Dingley emergency measure, passed by the House, could be passed by the senate or would be signed by Mr. Cleveland. Even if Mr. Cleveland would promise in advance that it should become a law, either with or without his signature, and a sufficient number of Senators would pledge themselves to make its passage certain, it is very doubtful whether the Dingley bill would be pushed in the Senate. Last winter it would be a good bill to pass, but with the prospect of a genuine and general republican tariff bill in four or five months, it is different now.

Whether there will be any attempt at financial legislation at the short session will depend largely upon the condition of the Treasury. Senator Chandler thinks the Secretary of the Treasury ought to be authorized to borrow the money needed to make up for the deficit in the receipts as long as it exists, and he may try to push the idea in the Senate, but it hasn't the ghost of a show, because it would be opposed by all the silver Senators regardless of party, and by a number of Republicans who are opposed to further bond issues. It is probable that Mr. Cleveland's message will renew his recommendation, that the greenbacks be retired, but it will not be acted upon.

It requires an enormous amount of gall on the part of the free trade democrats to argue that President McKinley ought not to call an extra session of Congress; to act upon the tariff, but should allow the matter to go over to the regular session in December, 1897, and when they try to strengthen their argument by trotting out the assertion that an extra session will upset business, they only make a bad case worse. For the Republican party to defer action upon the tariff for nine months, after it has the power to act, would be like sending for a doctor, and after having his prescription for the patient filled, to put the medicine away for nine months and let the patient worry along as best he may. The voters have prescribed a protective tariff for Uncle Sam, and the task of administering the medicine has been entrusted to a republican President and a republican Congress, and it will be faithfully performed. It is nonsense to talk about an extra tariff session of Congress hurting business. Failure to hold one would

be more likely to hurt business, as the boom which started the day after election was based largely upon the belief that tariff legislation would at once follow the inauguration of the new administration.

It Beats All
The great success that Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin has reached in so short a time. Those who once give it a fair trial, then and there become walking and talking advertisers of this great remedy. Constipation, Indigestion and Sick Headache cured. Get a 10c trial size, larger sizes 50c and \$1.00, at L. Fournier's Drug Store.

Geo. Shaffer, an old veteran, died at the home of Thos. Sims, in Church-hill township, on Saturday of last week. He was buried by the G. A. R. Post of this village, on Monday afternoon. Mr. Shaffer had reached the age of 74 years, and was hale and hearty almost to the time of his demise.—West Br. Herald.

A Word In Your Ear.
The secret of good health is found in the perfect action of the stomach and digestive organs. Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin produces a perfect condition and good health results. Try it. Sold in 10c (10 doses) 50c and \$1.00 sizes. For sale at Fournier's Drug Store.

Reports to the State Board of Health show that Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Bronchitis, Tonsillitis and Influenza, in the order named, caused the most sickness in Michigan during the past week. Consumption was reported at 227 places, typhoid fever at 44, diphtheria at 42, scarlet fever at 31, measles at 21 and whooping cough at 10.

Wm. R. Hayes Writes.
PAYNE, Ind., Feb. 1896.
I have been using Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin ever since the agency was established here four months ago. When I began taking it I weighed 150 pounds, and now I weigh 177 pounds. Feel better than I ever did in my life, and must say it is an excellent remedy. In 10c (10 doses) 50c, regular sizes 50c and \$1.00, at L. Fournier's Drug Store.

Jacob A. Rils, the author of "How the Other Half Lives," and a leading man among the Good Government Clubs of New York, has written for the Century a timely paper called: "Light in Dark Places: A Study of Better New York." This paper appears in the Christmas Century, and gives some information interesting not only to the people of the metropolis, but to those of all our crowded cities. Accompanying Mr. Rils paper are some striking pictures by the young artist, Mr. Jay Hambridge who has made a specialty of New York subjects.

\$50 For One Bottle of Medicine.
This is to certify that my wife was for years afflicted with asthma and was so far gone that several physicians decided that her case must terminate in consumption. I was induced to try a bottle of Dr. Warner's White Wine of Tar Syrup. To our great satisfaction it gave almost immediate relief, and two bottles completely cured my wife. She is now well and healthy, but I would not be without the medicine if it cost fifty dollars a bottle.

WM. H. FARRIS,
Chn. Bd. Tn. of Wilton, Monroe County, Wis.

There is one matter wherein the county newspaper labors under a disadvantage in time of money stringency as compared with the manufacturer. The publisher never finds time when he can shut down his plant, and lay off his employees, excepting when he reaches a point where he becomes a "busted commodity," so to speak. The paper must be turned out every week, and the expense continues right on, just the same as when money was plentiful.—Lyons Herald.

Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption.

This is the best medicine in the world for all forms of Coughs and Colds and for Consumption. Every bottle is guaranteed. It will cure and not disappoint. It has no equal for Whooping Cough, Asthma, Hay Fever, Pneumonia, Bronchitis, La Grippe, Cold in the Head, and for Consumption. It is safe for all ages, pleasant to take, and above all a sure cure. It is always well to take Dr. King's New Life Pills in connection with Dr. King's New Discovery, as they regulate and tone the stomach and bowels. We guarantee perfect satisfaction or return money. Free trial bottles at L. Fournier's Drug Store.

Every man likes to have an orchard, but it is not every man that succeeds in getting a good bearing orchard in this part of the State, therefore the talk of Mr. M. L. Dean, of the Agricultural College, at the Farmer's Institute, on the 7th and 8th of next month, on "Orchard fruits for Northern Michigan," will be very interesting.

Whatever may be said about the publications of Rev. Irl R. Hicks by these who do not fully understand the facts, there is no denying the truth that his paper and Almanac have come to stay. His splendid journal WORD AND WORKS, is now entering its Tenth year, largely increased in circulation and in every way improved, until it deserves the national reputation it has attained. His 1897 Almanac is now ready and is by far the finest and most beautiful he has yet issued. It contains 108 pages including cover artfully printed in colors, and is filled from back to back with just what is wanted in every shop, office and home in America. One feature of the Almanac for 1897 is a series of 12 original, beautifully engraved star maps, with explanatory chapters, which could not be bought for less than five dollars in any work on astronomy. As Mr. Hicks has so correctly and faithfully warned the public of coming droughts, floods, cold waves, blizzards, tornadoes and cyclones, in the years passed, aside from the other varied and splendid features of his paper and Almanac, these considerations alone should prompt every family to subscribe at once for 1897. The Almanac is only 25 cents a copy. Word and Works is one dollar a year and a copy of the new Almanac goes as a premium with every yearly subscription. Write to Word and Works Publishing Co., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—FAITHFUL MEN OR WOMEN to travel for responsible established house in Michigan. Salary \$780 and expenses. Position permanent. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The National Star Insurance Bldg, Chicago.

\$2,000 WANTED!

AT THE STORE OF
H. JOSEPH COMPANY.

We must raise the above amount within the next 30 days. We offer our entire stock of Merchandise for ONE FOURTH OFF ORIGINAL PRICES.

This is the Only Way we can Raise the Money. The season is here when you need your Fall and Winter supplies. Our LOSS is your GAIN.

BELOW WE QUOTE YOU SOME PRICES:

Good Sheetting.	Former price 6 cents,	now 4 cents per yard.
Good Crash.	do 8 do 4 do	do
Dress Ginghama.	do 6 do 4 do	do
Table Oil Cloths.	do 20 do 10 do	do
Outing Flannels.	do 6 do 4 do	do
Ladies Underwear, best made,	from 23 cents, up to \$1 a piece.	
Ladies' all wool Hose, 14 cents per pair.		
Children's all wool Hose, 12 1/2 cents per pair.		
do Scarlet all wool Underwear, 43 cents a piece.		
Blankets, full size, 45 cents, only, and upward.		
Cotton Batts, 10 cents, worth 15 cents and 20 cents.		
Ladies' Mackintoshes, \$1.97, worth triple prices.		
Mens' Kersey all wool Pants.		\$1.50.
Mens' Corduroy Pants,		1.49.
Mens' Mackinaws,		97c.
Pingree & Smith's Ladies' Shoes, sizes 2 to 41-2, half price.		

Everything will be reduced in proportion. Don't miss this sale, as it will be to your interest to attend. Remember this sale is for Cash only. Remember the place opposite Bates & Co's. Store. This sale begins November 10th., and lasts 30 days.

H. JOSEPH COMPANY,
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

Free until January 1st.

A BARGAIN! FOR ONLY \$1.85

WE WILL SEND THE

MICHIGAN FARMER

Until January 1st, 1898, and

The "CRAWFORD AVALANCHE" for one year.

This will give you The Farmer absolutely free until January 1st, 1897. The Michigan Farmer contains more practical reading matter and more complete and correct market reports than any other paper.

Send direct to The Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich., for a free sample copy. Address all orders for subscriptions to the CRAWFORD AVALANCHE.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.
THIS BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by L. Fournier, druggist.

Dwight L. Moody, the famous evangelist, has made a contract with the Ladies' HOME JOURNAL, by which he will conduct in that magazine a series of popular Bible studies in the form of a great National Bible Class. It will be made into a regular and permanent department of the JOURNAL, and is to be known as "Mr. Moody's Bible Class." The evangelist will personally lead his unique "Bible Class" each month in the exposition of some of the Bible truths, and will naturally appeal to a large circle of readers.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder Most Perfect Made.

A Valuable Prescription.

Editor Morrison of Worthington, Ind., "Sun" writes: "You have a valuable prescription in Electric Bitters, and I can cheerfully recommend it for constipation and Sick Headache and as a general system tonic it has no equal." Mrs. Annie Stehle, 2625 Cottage Grove Ave., Chicago, was all run down, could not eat or digest food, had a backache which never left her, and felt tired and weary but six bottles of Electric Bitters restored her health and renewed her strength. Price 50c and \$1.00. Get a bottle at Fournier's Drug store.

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GREAT SLAUGHTER SALE

Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes and GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.

R. MEYERS.

Please see Handbills for price quotations.

WINTER IS COMING!

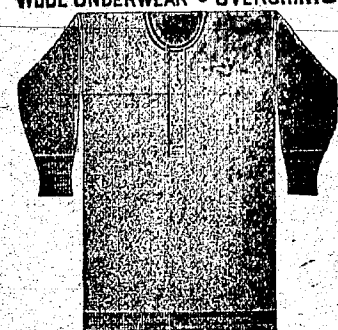
And with it Comes THE FINEST LINE OF

UNDERWEAR & OVERSHIRTS

FOR THE FALL TRADE.

That was Ever Shown in the COUNTY.

"STALEY'S WESTERN MADE" WOOL UNDERWEAR & OVERSHIRTS



A. C. STALEY MFG. CO. FACTORY SOUTH BEND — IND.

These Goods are a guaranteed stock, to which we wish to call your attention. Our line is complete, and we advise you to visit our store before purchasing elsewhere.

You will find just what the Stylish Man or the hardest Toiler, may want, at prices to sell the goods.

You will find solid comfort in the A. C. Staley brand of Underwear. It is warm and fits correctly.

This brand can be found only at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

NEW LOCATION AND NEW GOODS.

I have moved into the Wight building, next door to the Post Office, where I shall be pleased to see all my old, and many new patrons. I have just received a full line of

CANNED GOODS, CONFECTIONERY, CIGARS, Story Papers, Soft Drinks. Lunches served. Give me a call.

J. W. SORENSON, Grayling, Michigan

The NEW YORK WEEKLY PRESS

—AND THE— CRAWFORD COUNTY AVALANCHE.

WILL BE SENT TO ANY ADDRESS, ONE YEAR, FOR \$1.35.

Do you wish to keep in touch with the political field during the Presidential campaign? Are you fond of good stories? Do you want the latest and most accurate news? Are you a member of the G. A. R.? Does a weekly page of bright, forcible editorials appeal to you? Would you enjoy a page of clever wit each week? Would an accurate weekly market report be of service to you? If so, you want

THE WEEKLY PRESS.

Address all orders to THE CRAWFORD COUNTY AVALANCHE.

Drop a postal to THE WEEKLY PRESS, New York, and a sample copy will be mailed you.

Mortgage Sale.

WHEREAS, default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage dated the eighth day of June A.D. 1894, executed by John S. Harrington, and Anna E. Harrington, his wife, of the village of Grayling, County of Crawford and State of Michigan, to the People's Building, Loan and Savings Association, a corporation duly incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Crawford, in Liber D of mortgages, on pages 469 and 470, on the 5th day of June A. D. 1894, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

AND WHEREAS the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of three hundred thirty-one and 30/100 dollars of principal and interest, and the further sum of fifteen dollars and 00/100 of interest in such case made and provided, and which is the whole sum claimed to be due on said mortgage, and no part thereof having been instituted at law to recover the debt now remaining secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative.

NOW, therefore, notice is hereby given, that, virtue of the said power of sale, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in the village of Grayling, in said County of Crawford, on Saturday, the twenty-third day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, which said premises are described in said mortgage as follows, to wit: All that tract or parcel of land situated in the village of Grayling, County of Crawford and State of Michigan, and described as Lot No. five (5) of Block Number twenty-one (21) of R. S. Village of Grayling, according to the recorded plat thereof.

Dated October 25th A. D. 1896.
THE PEOPLE'S BUILDING, LOAN AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION, MORTGAGEE.
Geo. L. ALEXANDER, ATTORNEY.

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The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR
THURSDAY, DEC. 3, 1896.
LOCAL ITEMS.

Do not forget the **AVANCE** wants the money you owe it.

Best 50 cent Corset on earth, for 37 cents, at Claggett's.

J. J. Coventry, of Maple Forest, was in town, Tuesday.

Don't miss the Great Slaughter Sale at H. Joseph Co's.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

Buy your Evaporated and Canned Fruits, at Bates & Co's.

J. E. Annis, of Beaver Creek, was in town, Tuesday.

Buy a suit of **Staley's Underwear** at the store of **S. H. & Co.**

John Funch has moved back to his home in South Branch.

Men's Plush Caps, only 50 cents, at Claggett's.

F. Hoessl, of Blaine, was in town Tuesday.

You will always find the best grade of Teas in the City, at Claggett's.

BORN—Saturday, Nov. 28th, to Mr. and Mrs. B. Mann, a daughter.

A fine line of Men's Mufflers, at S. S. Claggett's.

Mrs. H. C. Holbrook is quite sick from a severe attack of lung trouble.

Claggett's 29 cts. Coffees is a Corker. Have you tried it?

Miss Josie Jones is suffering from an attack of Rheumatism.

New stock of Dry Goods, at S. S. Claggett's.

Dr. W. H. Niles, of Oshtemo county, was in town to day.

Brookside cuttings, 5 cents per yard at Claggett's.

John Rasmussen dropped an ax on his foot, last week, cutting it badly.

Peep plaids, only 5 cents a yard at Claggett's.

The tax gatherer is abroad in the land.

Midwood apron Gingham going for 5 cents, at Claggett's.

A nice cottage is being erected on Walnut street, on the lot adjoining the property of Chas. Butler.

Beautiful Empress Flannels, for 10 cents, at Claggett's.

J. F. Wilcox, killed but one deer this season. He has generally secured from three to five.

Persian Percales, secured, only 10 cents, at Claggett's.

J. J. Niederer, of Maple Forest, returned from Kalkaska county, last Friday.

A beautiful line of Silk Handkerchiefs, for the holidays, as low as 10 cents, at Claggett's.

J. F. Davis, the druggist, has moved into the rooms over his store, formerly occupied by Dr. Wolfe.

The "Golden Rule Rubber" are warranted. For sale only by **S. H. & Co.** Try a pair.

Don't be backward in coming forward to pay your debts, especially those you owe the printer.

The best place in Grayling to buy Hay, Grain and Feed, is at Bates & Co's. Prices guaranteed.

T. J. Carney and wife returned Monday, from a pleasant visit at Bay City and Owosso.

When we cut the prices, we cut them and nobody else can do it for us. H. Joseph Co.

BORN—Wednesday, Nov. 25th, to Mr. and Mrs. Chris. Hemmingson, a son.

Claggett's Coffees are all fresh roasted from the largest roaster in the world. Try his 20 cent coffee.

The Grayling Social Club have added a fine Hallett & Davis Co. piano to the furniture of their rooms.

We redeem no tickets for dishes after the first of December. **Selling, Hanson & Co.**

Mrs. P. Purchase shot a deer on the 13th of the month. A lucky shot, if it was an unlucky day.

We are the original One Price Clothing and Dry Goods Store in Grayling. H. Joseph Co.

Charles Waldron has been appointed Township Treasurer of South Branch, in place of Geo. A. Marsh, resigned.

\$5000 reward for any impurities found in Claggett's Buckwheat Flour. Guaranteed absolutely pure.

J. K. Bates has returned from the farm for the winter. He is well satisfied with his summer's work and crops.

The deer hunting season in this state opened Nov. 1st, and closed Nov. 26th. About 22,000 licenses were issued, which is 5000 more than the total number issued in 1895.

We don't ask \$18.00 for a suit and sell it for \$5.00. But we sell goods at their marked price. H. Joseph Co.

Mrs. D. Trotter of St. Ignace, is expected here to morrow, and will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. Grouleff.

A Dollar Saved is a Dollar Made. Don't fail to attend the Great Slaughter Sale at H. Joseph Co's.

The ladies of Grayling, who are interested in flowers should attend the lecture on that subject, at the Farmer's Institute next week.

When you are looking for bargains in Stoves or Hardware, go to Albert Kraus.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Grouleff will entertain a few of their many friends to morrow evening, with a Social Pedro Party.

Examine Albert Kraus' stock of Cook and Heating Stoves, before buying elsewhere.

The Standard Oil Co. is erecting oil tanks at Gaylord, which place will be made a distributing point for illuminating oil.

Garland Ranges and Garland Stoves for sale at the store of **S. H. & Co.**

J. F. Hum and R. P. Forbes returned from their hunting trip, Saturday, with three deer as the result of their marksmanship.

"Everything that glitters is not gold." We are the only merchants who do as advertised. H. Joseph Co.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Award.

A. Taylor is erecting a cottage on Walnut street, near Michigan Ave. which is said will be occupied by Peter Pease.

Bates & Co. are offering the choicest Teas and the best Coffees, in town.

Mrs. Maria Smith, of Milford, is stopping with Mrs. E. Alger, and would like to secure house work in a small family.

On the first of December we will discontinue giving tickets on Dinner Sets.

Selling, Hanson & Co.

The West Branch Herald-Times denies the report that many Ogemaw county families are in want, and are receiving aid from the county.

Albert Kraus has just received full line of Cook and Heating Stoves, which he will sell at prices to suit the times.

Dr. Ellis, the painless Dentist, located here, is accepting stove wood and chickens in exchange for dental work.

O. Hicks returned from Turin, in the Upper Peninsula, where he taught a summer school, last week. He will make his headquarters in Frederic, this winter.

Bring in your tickets for dishes before the first of December. None will be redeemed after this date. **Selling, Hanson & Co.**

Frank Fell was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Marquette county, at the late election. Frank is coming to the front fast. Here is our congratulations.

Roscommon has a lady school teacher who is paid \$20 per month, boards herself, and walks every day eight miles to and from the school house.

The French Land and Lumber Co. have sold within the last two weeks something like \$5000 worth of real estate in Ogemaw county to new settlers.

The infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Dixon was buried last Monday. The funeral services were held at the Protestant Methodist Church.

The farmers of the county are respectfully requested to bring samples of the crops they raised during the season, to the Farmer's Institute, on the 7th and 8th.

The citizens of Grayling, as well as of the county, are especially invited to attend all of the sessions of the Farmers Institute, on Monday and Tuesday, Dec. 7th and 8th.

Great care should be taken at present to see that stoves and chimneys are in proper order, for if a fire was to break out now it would be almost impossible to control it. It is said that the fire last Saturday was caused by carelessness.

The annual election of officers of Marvin Post G. A. R., will occur on Saturday evening, December 12th. Important business will come up for transaction, and all comrades are urged to be present.

A fire broke out in the Grayling House laundry, last Saturday, which was put out in short order, and if it had been allowed to get sufficient headway would have been a serious affair, as the wind was blowing strongly and in the right direction for it to make a clean sweep through the business portion of the town.

Mrs. Brown and son, of West Bay City, wife of conductor Brown of the M. C. R. R., was visiting with Mrs. J. E. McKnight, during the past week.

Mrs. Chas. Woodworth, of Swallows, Colorado, daughter-in-law of Dr. W. M. Woodworth, voted for McKinley and Hobart at the late Presidential election.

We will furnish the **SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN** for 1897 to our prepaid subscribers for \$2.50 per year, or the supplement to same for \$4.00, or both for \$5.00.

Dr. Weup, of Pontiac, brother of Mrs. D. Trotter is expected to locate in Grayling, and will occupy the office formerly occupied by Dr. Wolfe, over Davis Pharmacy.

The Ladies Home Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, of Grayling, will meet to morrow (Friday) afternoon, at the residence of Mrs. Joseph Patterson.

The Ladies Aid Society of the Presbyterian Church will meet at Mrs. Babbitt's, on Friday, Dec. 4th. A good attendance is desired, as there will be important business to transact.

The members of the Woman's Relief Corps are requested to be present at the next regular meeting on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 12th, to elect the officers for the ensuing year.

B. J. Wisner, photographer, son of A. H. Wisner, of this place, will be in Grayling during the holidays, and will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of views or flash light pictures in his line.

Master Harry Connine had the assistance of more than a score of his playmates to help celebrate his sixth birthday, on the 21st, ult. To say the youngsters enjoyed themselves would not half express it.

The Ladies Aid Society of the M. E. Church will meet for work, at the residence of Mrs. Jos. Patterson, to morrow (Friday) afternoon. A ten cent lunch will be served at 5 o'clock, to which gentlemen are especially invited.

Since the opening of the deer season only six hunters have been mistaken for animals and fatally shot, in the Upper Peninsula. This is an unusually low average, although the crop of minor accidents has been normal.

There will be a Box Social at the residence of Mr. George Dyer, on Friday evening, Dec. 11th, the proceeds to apply on the organ in the M. P. Church. The Ladies bring in the boxes, and the Gents the quarters. All are invited.

Fournier's Drug Store is headquarters for School Books, Tablets, Slates, Pens, Pencils, Inks, School Bags, including everything in the line of school supplies, and the finest line of School Tablets ever brought to Grayling.

Probably most of the butter which will be made in this part of the State, will be made in small dairies. Therefore the talk on "Butter making in a small dairy," at the Farmers Institute, next month, by Mr. E. A. Cronan, of Jackson county, will be of great interest to our farmers.

Jerome K. Jerome's last story, previous to his engagement to write two plays, has been secured by the Ladies Home Journal, and is to be printed in its January issue. It is called "An Item of Fashionable Intelligence," and deals with life in the higher social circles of London.

Miss Minnie A. Warren, the eloquent, appeared at the Opera House, Wednesday evening. In regard to the young ladies ability, the News is not able to speak knowingly, as we did not attend, not having the price, and the usual complimentary remarks falling to materialize. We understand it was very fine. —Kos. News.—Same here.

The Presbyterian Church Society and friends of Rev. S. Edgcomb are greatly disappointed to learn that he will not come here as anticipated. The congregation at Morrice, where he has been for two years past, would not willingly accept his resignation, and he has decided to remain. Who will now be called to the pastorate here, is not known, but it is hoped the place will soon be filled.

Benjamin Ingerson, of Hutton, Ind., says he has not spoken above a whisper for months, and one bottle of Foley's Honey and Tar restored his voice. It is used very largely by speakers and singers. For sale at Fournier's Drug Store.

The writer was informed last week that the Ishmaelite was boasting that he was going to use his "influence" with Pingree to injure the Tribune on the delinquent tax sale deal. He fired his first shot last week, but it was only wind, stern blast at that, unpleasant odor, but harmless. —Cheboygan Tribune.—Pheew!

The person who disturbed the congregation last Sunday by coughing, is requested to call on L. Fournier, and get a bottle of Foley's Honey and Tar, which always gives relief.

WANTED—FAITHFUL MEN OR women to travel for responsible established house in Michigan. Salary \$180 and expenses. Position permanent. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The National Star Insurance Bldg., Chicago.

Awarded Highest Honors World's Fair. **DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER** MOST PERFECT MADE. A pure Grape-Ain of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

MEN'S PANTS AT COST!

TO CLOSE THEM OUT.

\$4.00 Pants,	for	\$3.25.
3.00 Pants,	for	2.35.
2.00 Pants,	for	1.50.
1.50 Pants,	for	1.15.
1.00 Pants,	for	75c.

DON'T MISS THIS SALE, IF YOU NEED PANTS.

Positively no tickets redeemed on Silverware, after January 1st., 1897.
S. S. CLAGGETT.

W. B. FLYNN, Dentist
WEST BRANCH, MICH.

Will make regular trips to Grayling the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Insley.

Public Notice.
All accounts due Claggett & Fringle will be left with Joseph Patterson for collection.
S. S. CLAGGETT.

Public Notice.
Sealed bids will be received until December 10th, 1896, at the Sheriff's office in Grayling, for 50 cords of good dry Jack Pine or Tamarack, and 50 cords of good dry Hardwood, to be delivered and piled in the Court House woods, before December 20th, 1896, and 50 cords of good green hardwood to be delivered and piled in rear of said woods on or before the 1st day of February 1897. Dated this 30th day of Nov. 1896.
WM. S. CHALKER, Sheriff.

For Kidney Troubles
There is nothing better than Foley's Kidney Cure. Everyone who tries it will agree to this. For sale at Fournier's Drug Store.

The Great Vice-Gerant Snark of the Concatenated Order of the Loo-Hoo, together with the Bojum, Jabberwork Aaramper and other officers of the chamber of horrors, will visit Alpena on December 10th, and will confer the mystic degree on a number of candidates. The party will come by special train and will bring about twenty victims with them from Oscoda, Black River and other points down the line. Several Alpena men will also enter the mystic order on this occasion. —Alpena Pioneer.

For Pneumonia.
Dr. J. C. Bishop, of Agnew, Mich., says: "I have used Foley's Honey and Tar in three very severe cases of pneumonia the past month, with good results. For sale by L. Fournier.

Gaylord has spent \$54,000 in new buildings and improvements already this year, and the good work is yet going on. What other town of 1300 inhabitants can make as good a showing? Gaylord is evidently riding on the top wave of prosperity, when she can put a \$1000 a week in improvements, and keep it up for a whole year. —Oscoda Co. Herald.

For Hoarseness.
Benjamin Ingerson, of Hutton, Ind., says he has not spoken above a whisper for months, and one bottle of Foley's Honey and Tar restored his voice. It is used very largely by speakers and singers. For sale at Fournier's Drug Store.

The M. & H. Lumber Co's. (Cross) camp is now employed in cutting pine on the East side of Wolf lake, having so far over 1,000,000 feet on skids. The timber will be hauled to the mill here, a distance of about three miles.

Arthur Cady, the efficient engineer in the Mr. H. & Co's planing mill during the past summer, has severed his connections with the firm, last week, and on Saturday departed for Bay City. During his sojourn here he made many friends, who will regret his departure.

List of Letters
Remaining in the Post Office at Grayling for the week ending Nov. 25th, 1896.
Allen, C. B. Love, John
Ruell, Frank Lynch, Edward
Davis, Frank Morgan, Geo.
George, Fred S. C. E. Box 162
Holmes, H. J. Scott, A.
Kimball, G. Wilson, John.

Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say 'Advertised.'

W. O. BRAIDEN, P. M.

PATENTS
Careful and Thorough examination of all Patent business solicited for Moderate Fee. Our Office is Opposite U. S. Patent Office, and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.
Send in your drawings or photos, with description, and we will advise you of the patentability of your invention. If not patentable we will refund your money. If patentable we will secure a Patent. Write to us for our circulars, with names of Patent Agents in your state, county, or town, and free of charge.
C. A. SNOW & CO.
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

SCHOOL Books!!

FOURNIER'S DRUG STORE

is headquarters for School Books, Tablets, Slates, Pens, Pencils, Inks, School Bags, &c., including everything in the line of School Supplies.

The finest line of School Tablets ever brought to Grayling.

LUCIEN FOURNIER
PROPRIETOR.

DR. J. A. ELLIS,
DENTAL SURGEON.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL
(NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.)

Trains leave Grayling as follows:
GOING NORTH.

4:35 P. M. Mackinaw Express, Daily except Sunday; arrives at Mackinaw, 8:00 P. M.
8:35 A. M. Marquette Express, Daily, arrives at Mackinaw 7:55 A. M.
100 P. M. Way Freight, arrives Mackinaw 7:00 P. M.
12:40 P. M. Mackinaw Accommodation.
GOING SOUTH.

2:15 P. M. Detroit Express, arrives at Bay City, 5:15 P. M.; Detroit 10:00 P. M.
3:35 A. M. New York Express, Daily, arrives Bay City 5:30 A. M.; Detroit, 11:00 A. M.
2:30 P. M. Bay City Accommodation, arrives at Bay City 7:30 P. M.
Lewiston Accommodation—Departs 5:30 A. M. Arr. 2:05 P. M.

O. W. RUGGLES,
GEN. PAS. AGENT.
A. W. CAMPFIELD,
Local Ticket Agt. Grayling.

F. & P. M. R. R.
IN EFFECT NOV. 15, 1896.

TIME OF TRAINS AT BAY CITY.
To Fort Huron—7:40 A. M.; 1:20 P. M.; 5:50 P. M.
Arrive from Fort Huron—12:30 P. M.; 6:50 P. M.
To Grand Rapids—7:00 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
From Grand Rapids—12:30 P. M.; 10:15 P. M.
To Detroit—7:00 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.; 10:15 P. M.
From Detroit—7:00 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.; 10:15 P. M.
Chicago Express arrives—7:22 A. M.; 10:15 P. M.
To Toledo—7:00 A. M.; 1:20 P. M.; 5:50 P. M.
From Toledo—7:22 A. M.; 1:20 P. M.; 5:50 P. M.
To Milwaukee—7:00 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.; 10:15 P. M.
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From Minneapolis—7:00 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.; 10:15 P. M.
To Chicago—7:00

IN A STEADY FLOOD.

RUSH OF GRAIN FROM THE WEST FOR SHIPMENT.

Difficult to Get Lake Vessels to Accommodate the Immense Freight—One Train to Carry the Corn Crop Would Encircle the Globe.

Method of Handling Grain.

In such a phenomenal year as the present, when the crop of corn in the United States reaches well up to 2,500,000,000 bushels, two classes of individuals are quite as busily employed as the farmer in handling the same, in storing it, caring for it, furthering its shipment, the elevator and the vessel men. That amount of grain is something enormous. It would fill a train of 3,000,000 cars of the average size of 650 bushels capacity, and such a train, 2,283 miles long, would nearly encircle the globe. It would make car-goes for 24,000 lake steamers of the average capacity of 100,000 bushels, but, of course, from this amount should be deducted the amount used for home consumption, and from the estimate of lake cargoes a liberal allowance should be made for the portion which goes by way of all rail routes to the coast.

Chicago handles so much grain when now double large crops are in movement, that for many weeks in the fall of the year there is a car famine on all its diverging railroads, while storage room is at a premium, and scarce. In a single month Chicago can take care of 22,000,000 bushels of grain of lake shipments, and 500,000 bushels a day of rail receipts. The receiving facilities are so great and so accurately systematized that where a person unfamiliar with the business would anticipate a tremendous blockade, every car coming in is moved to its proper place by an unvarying routine, dumped, sent out again, every other carrying vehicle is brought to its dock, and the long chutes of the elevators lick up the grain in a continuous stream, distribute it, transfer it, as easily as pouring water from one cup to another. It is at Buffalo where the blockade usually occurs. There cargoes have to be shifted for seaboard events. Boats are sometimes detained, awaiting a chance to unload, anywhere from a week to ten days. Craft moored alongside each other get in a jam every hour. In some cases steamers with cargoes of grain piled clear through to the seaboard, with ocean room engaged to take the grain to Europe, are towed directly to the elevators on arrival and unloaded, but in any case where there is a chance of being detained in the elevator any time at all, the boat is compelled to hold its load. In a busy season, storage room at these great grain points is completely filled, and elevators are barely able to handle cargoes direct from boat to cars.

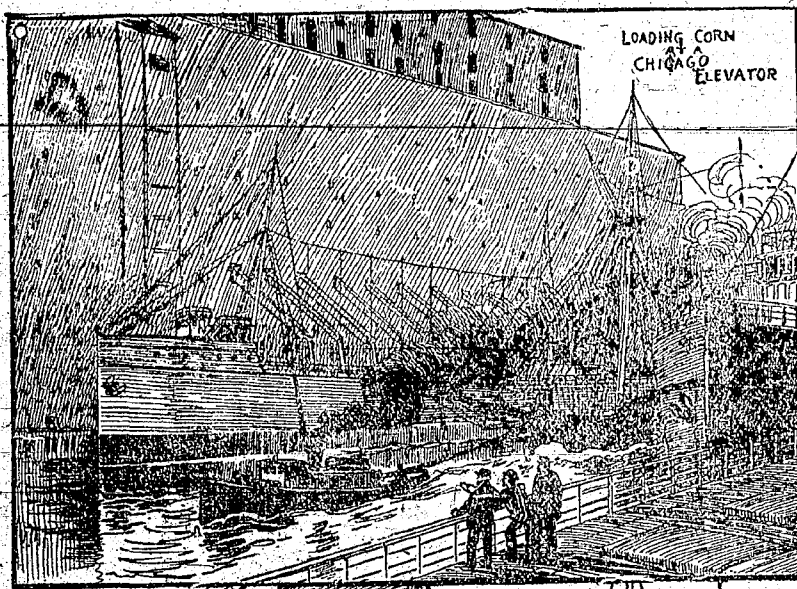
The contents of a small country elevator, located at some little railway town, soon lose all independent identity when the selling movement starts in. The corn is loaded into cars, which are added to a long freight train made up of similar cars of corn and started toward Chicago. Each carload is numbered by itself and has a place in the records of the railroad company. The journey is soon made to the outskirts of the city, and after being bumped about over miles of switchyards, the consignment from the country is run into some big elevator. The doors are opened and the grain inspector passes along from car to car carefully inspecting each sample taken. The corn is up to the grade and the grain doors are lifted out. The yellow corn pours in a bright stream into the chutes on either side of the track, where it is immediately caught up by conveyors and carried up into the big conveys on top of the elevator. The weighing hoppers are ready to receive it, and after being weighed it is run into bins of corn of similar grade. The identity of each car is now lost, and it only appeared on the receipts of the Board of Trade as a unit in a consignment.

The following morning a representative of some large commission firm, to whom the grain has been consigned, appears on the floor of the board of trade, walks over to "vesselmen's aisle," between the corn and provision pits, and salutes a vessel broker with an inquiry as to the rate for corn to Buffalo. Say it is stated at 2 1/2 cents. The operator offers 2 1/4 and interviews many brokers, until he secures his rate. He demands a 15-minute option on the steamer finally accepted. It carries 90,000 bushels. In five minutes he has sold that amount of corn by telegraph in New York, has engaged elevator room at Buffalo, and rail shipment thence to New York. He then returns to the vesselman and completes his charter. In all probability the receiver of the grain at New York has in ten minutes more sold the grain to a Liverpool firm and in a very short time charts the ocean room to carry it there.

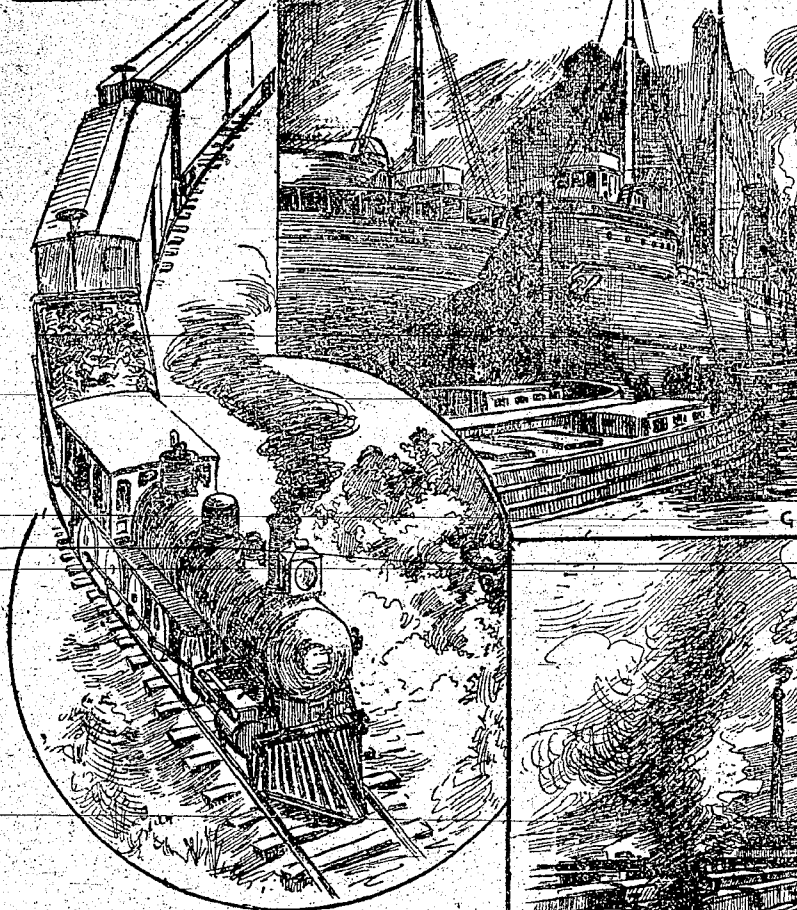
The vessel agent, having placed his boat at once arrangements for the loading. The orders for the grain at the elevator are given him, he engages the trimmers and tally men, and as the steamer is ready to load, in an hour's time pull it up to the dock under the towering walls of the elevator. The hold is all clean, all the coal dust from the up cargo having been swept out.

The spouts at the bottom of the bin where the grain has been stored are opened, and the yellow grain pours into the same hoppers in the floor where it entered on its arrival. Into the same conveyors it goes and again is shot into the weighing hoppers. Grain must be weighed in and out of an elevator, for that is the way it is measured. After being discharged from the weighing hopper this time it is turned into the spouts and takes a leap into the sunlight and then into the deep hold of the steamer. There it encounters the grain trimmer, scoop in hand and dusty in appearance. There are ten in the gang, and they shovel the grain back under the deck until there is just as much in the steamer as it will hold. The decks are swept of chaff and grain, the hatch covers are put in place, and the signals to the engines given to start up. The steamer goes down Lake Michigan, through the straits, past Detroit, and finally arrives in Buffalo. There the cargo goes into new storage, and is again weighed out into freight cars on an Eastern road. The process is repeated at the New York elevators, and in a short

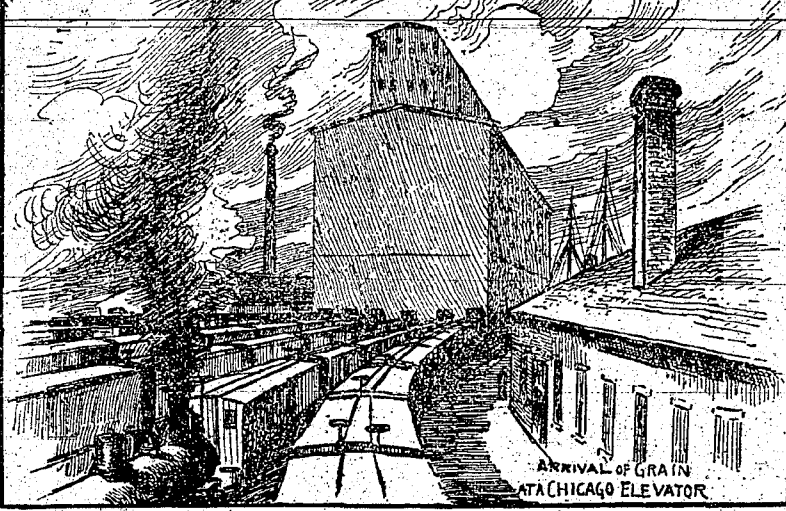
SCENES FROM THE GREAT GRAIN BLOCKADE.



LOADING CORN ELEVATOR



GRAIN BLOCKADE AT BUFFALO



ARRIVAL OF GRAIN AT A CHICAGO ELEVATOR

time the corn finds itself in the hold of an ocean steamer, and arrives in Europe to the consignee, who sold the grain by the Chicago board of trade.

From the time the grain is shipped from the country elevator until it reaches Liverpool, the profits of the "middleman" do not exceed four cents per bushel. This includes all the commissions for handling the grain for every one through whose hands it passes.

The big shipping houses do not speculate in freights. Before a sale is consummated the entire cargoes are arranged to a certain and working on a certainty, the grain handler can figure on a very small profit. No one makes any large sum on the shipment. Whether any few bushels of the original lot from the little railway town have stuck together during the long journey, is a matter of conjecture, for with all the mixing up it would not be strange if the final cargo is made up of corn from half a dozen different States, and no two bushels shipped from the same town.

"LITTLE CORINNE."

Charming Actress Makes Charitable Disposition of Her Property.

"Little Corinne," who has not been little for many seasons gone, recently made her will in San Francisco. She devised that all her property, real and personal, shall be sold at auction, and the proceeds, which she says will not fall under \$750,000, shall be devoted to the foundation of a "home for aged and unemployed actresses," to be established near New York. Corinne, although not very diminutive, is still excessively young, and the realization of her kind

impulses will in all probability be deferred indefinitely, as her health is robust and her constitution wonderfully strong. This young lady has a romantic history. It has been said that her mother, the late Mrs. Jennie Kimball, was not her mother at all. Some have gone so far as to assert that the talented, pretty and vivacious dancer was stolen from parents of title by gypsies, while others say that Mrs. Kimball found her as a tot friendless and alone and took her up. At all events all are agreed that Corinne's life has been that of a princess reared in luxury. Her mother, or guardian, while giving her all her heart could desire, jealously and

sedulously kept her from having a lover. Corinne has sung and danced in every city, town and village in the land, and has "hosts of admirers" in all of them. One of her chief purposes in the foundation is to save young actresses out of work from the vicissitudes of a wicked world.

"The Vocal Student."

Madame Melba addresses students of music in an instructive, practical paper in the Ladies' Home Journal. She tells in her article on "The Vocal Student" of the necessity of securing a thoroughly competent teacher, of practice and the care of the health; emphasizes the importance of being trained musicians as well as vocalists; talks of the monetary value of a musical training and of European study. With regard to the monetary reward of a capable singer, Madame Melba says: "To a girl properly trained and qualified, the profession of a vocal teacher is one of the most remunerative. Good teachers are scarce and in great demand, and as the fees are large an excellent income may be obtained. Next comes the career of the church singer. Every church has its choir, and in the majority of cases the soloists composing it are paid, and often well paid. Engagements as a drawing-room singer can be secured in large cities when one has talent and faculty, and when the voice is not sufficiently large for its possessor to become a concert singer. The fees of the successful concert singer are large; she is constantly in demand; her repertoire is of songs, not of entire roles, and is more easily acquired; her expenses are limited to the cost of a few evening gowns, in the place of scores of costumes. For the opera singer there is plenty of hard work, but for that there is the compensation of being associated in many cases with the famous artists of the world, whom to know is a liberal education."

Logan Corliss's Check.

Secretary Corliss once issued an order that no two members of a family should be employed in the Treasury Department at the same time. This caused several dismissals and forced resignations, and one young woman, whose mother had been forced to leave, entered a bold protest with Logan Corliss, the secretary's son and chief clerk of the department. She pleaded, threatened, and finally said: "Well, Mr. Chief Clerk, it's a poor rule that won't work both ways. Both your father and yourself being here, the rule is violated, and I think it is a shame that such favoritism should be displayed." Logan drummed on his desk with his pencil and wore a far-away look. Finally he said: "Well, I guess the old man will have to go."

Mrs. Canase—What have you done to the pudding, Bridget? Bridget—The lady she gave me to pour on it. I guess, ma'am, I used cold oil instead. Won't it (he) burn?—Town Topics.

Departing Boarder—"I'm sorry we couldn't get along, but I hope you are willing to let bygones be bygones." Landlady—"Does that include your board bill, Mr. Jones?"—Boston Journal.

PROMINENT YOUNG DEBUTANTE

Daughter of Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris to Be Introduced to Society.

Miss Vivien Sartoris, the eldest daughter of Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris, will be introduced to society at a large reception to be given at Mrs. Grant's house in the national capital. It is an affair that is regarded with much pleasing anticipation and will be no doubt.



MISS VIVIEN SARTORIS.

followed by a large number of entertainments in honor of the fair debutante. Miss Sartoris was born in London nearly eighteen years ago. She is a pretty brunette, with chestnut hair and a rich olive complexion. She is of medium height, with a tendency to plumpness. Educated abroad, she is one of the best informed girls in her set. Her mother looked after Miss Vivien's education with her own eye, and the result is seen in the womanly character of the daughter's mind and education. Miss Sartoris has a voice of good volume and native sweetness and it has not lost any of its power by an enforced cultivation. She will be given some vocal training during the winter. Miss Sartoris speaks perfect French, but has not studied other languages than that and her own. Her sister, who is just 16, promises to rival the eldest in personal attraction. Mrs. Sartoris herself looks more like an elder sister with her charming daughters than she does like their mother. The portrait of Miss Vivien Sartoris here shown is reproduced from a photographic copy of Hall's London painting of the subject. Miss Emily Mow, of Washington, is the photographer.

Birmingham's Gas-Lighting. In order to facilitate lighting in courts, the corporation undertakes to treat such lamps as public, on the principle that a light is almost as valuable as a policeman. In 1880 the number of court lamps was 4, consuming 60,000 cubic feet of gas, at an annual cost of \$10; in 1894 the number of lamps had increased to 1,794, burning more than 25,000,000 cubic feet, and the cost of \$1,806 per annum. Of the 160,000 houses in the district of supply, only 60,000 have meters, and of these not more than three-fourths are dwelling houses. In

England gas fixtures are individual property, furnished by the tenant, and removable when he goes into another house, the landlord supplying only the connection with the street mains. The department now encourages landlords to connect their houses, to supply tenants with fixtures, and to put in prepayment, or penny-in-the-slot, meters, like those in the artists' houses belonging to the corporation, all to be covered by the gross cost of the gas furnished at a rate of 3s. 4d. per thousand.—Century.

THOMAS J. BRADLEY.

A New Yorker Who Will Be the Youngest Man in Congress.

Thomas J. Bradley, who defeated the noted Tim Campbell in the most cosmopolitan district in New York City, is said to be the youngest man ever elected to Congress. He is only 26 years of age, while his defeated opponent is a veteran of many fierce political battles. Mr. Bradley was born in the heart of the district he will represent. It is in the teeming East Side and only Irish, Germans and Hebrews live in the district. Among the children of these nationalities he was reared and learned all their languages. As he grew up he taught school, studied law, was admitted to the bar at 21 and was immediately appointed assistant district attorney. He is an orator of force and ambition and takes front rank in Tammany.

His campaign was one of the hottest ever waged in New York. Campbell is strong in the district, but Bradley's multi-tongued education stood him in good stead. He attended the meetings of the various nationalities, and ad-



THOMAS J. BRADLEY.

dressed them in their own tongues and so completely won their hearts that on election day he buried Campbell under a majority of 2,700. Bradley is barely over the Congressional age limit of 25.

On May 15 a pure white crow was picked up near Sherburn Colliery station, England. The bird, which is a young one, has the bill, feet and legs white.

As a rule, you will find that the man who has troubles of his own never wears a button saying so.

We never see a corpse that we do not long to learn from it if at last its wrongs are all righted.

LOST MEMORY IN A WRECK.

Misapprehension of a New Jersey Man Who Passed Through Railway Accident.

One of the victims of the Atlantic City meadows railroad horror is Francis A. Morrell, who lives with his father at East Orange, N. J. He is 25 years old, unmarried and was prior to the accident connected with the law office of his brother-in-law, George Clymer, in Newark.

The remarkable feature of the case is the fact that, while slowly returning to his normal physical condition, his mental condition is such that he recalls nothing of the accident. When spoken to upon the subject of the collision he denies any recollection of it or that he was in it, and attributes the pain in his head to neuralgia.

He was taken out of the wreck at a point almost under one of the locomotives. He reads the newspapers, enters earnestly and intelligently into a conversation and seems as clear-minded as anyone else, except on the subject of the accident.

When Morrell was taken to the Atlantic City sanatorium after the accident it was found that he was practically scalped on the left side of his head, his ear was torn off with the scalp and the skin from the left side of his jaw. His left shoulder blade was badly fractured and the bones of his shoulder were broken. His left arm was badly injured, his legs were a mass of bruised and lacerated flesh and he was crushed about the lower part of the trunk of his body so badly as to cause severe internal injuries, which make his restoration to almost normal physical condition little short of marvelous. His external wounds are nearly all healed, except where his ear was torn.

Owing to the remarkable recovery from his physical wounds the doctors now entertain the hope that what is now a blank to him may return to his memory and his recovery be complete.

His conversation with members of the family is often sharp and bright. In many instances, however, the intervention of a few hours' time will apparently obliterate from his memory all trace of the conversation and he will deny that it took place or that certain things were done. On the other hand, matters which it was not believed he could well remember he recalled with ease two, three or four days after their occurrence. In fact, he understands and talks well about everything except the accident and anything pertaining to it, and while he listens with interest to anything said about it he declares earnestly that he knows nothing about it and that it never happened, in spite of his frightful tell-tale injuries. Philadelphia Telegraph.

STRANGE PHOTOGRAPHS.

Man Who Appears to Literally Carry His Fiancee in His Heart.

A French photographer has pleased Paris by producing extraordinary photographic combinations through an ingenious arrangement of mirrors. The results he attains are novel, surprising, and sometimes sensational, as, for in-



THIS IS STARTLING.

stance, his bona fide photograph of a well-known Parisian being hidden in the street by his horse. All Paris is enthusiastic over one of his pictures in particular. It is a photograph of a gentleman in evening dress, with the face of his fiancée daintily poised on his immaculate shirt front. The girl's face seems to be as much a part of the man's figure as his head, and not merely a picture stamped on the white linen bosom. This feat is accomplished by posing the figures in such a way that they are reflected from the maze of mirrors directly into the eye of the camera. Sometimes the woman's face is reproduced in a smaller form, and in the shape of a heart, and is so arranged as to take the place of the organ in which the god of love is popularly supposed to dwell.

Photographs taken by the mirror process show people in every conceivable position. One large photograph which the Parisian camera juggler lately exhibited was a reproduction of the popular character of their subjects, is probably the most gruesome of any he has yet taken. This photograph portrays an exceedingly beautiful woman dressed as for a ball, through whose body the bare arm of a man is thrust, the hand clasping the handle of a sword that is dripping with blood. The woman's face is distorted as though with pain, and she seems about to fall to the ground.

Revolutionized Warfare.

They were testing a new armor plate. It had successfully resisted shot after shot.

"Here," said a bystander, "try this new projectile." And he tossed a disk of dark brown material to the chief gunner.

A moment later and the charge passed right through the wrecked armor plate.

"Have you any more of those remarkable projectiles?" inquired the astonished artillery officer.

"I'll see if I can get you a couple of basketsful to-morrow afternoon," replied the stranger, with a grin, smiling, "to have loads of 'em at home."

"Then they are—"

"My wife's latest baking of gingerbread."



The man whose nature 'tis to sigh Can always find a reason.

"Midst frost he says that coal's too high, While warmth is out of season."—Washington Star.

He—"Is anything wanting to make your happiness complete, my dear?" She—"Yes; about fourteen yards of silk at 50 a yard."—Punchers Statesman.

Mr. Poorly—"This ere wall'll fall down ef ye don't fix it; th' cracks are enormous." Landlord—"All right. I'll have it papered at once."—Atlanta Constitution.

"Maud Moffett says that the age of chivalry has passed." "I guess she means she has passed the age when she may expect any."—Indianapolis Journal.

Mamma—"Johnny, I fear you were not at school yesterday." Johnny—"H'm! I'll bet the teacher told you. A woman never can keep a secret."—Boston Transcript.

Miriam—"Don't you think my new hat is a poem, Ned?" Ned (critically)—"From the height, dear, I show a comparison. It instead to a short story."—Spare Moments.

"Mabel has a lot of sense." "How does she show it?" "She never permits herself to appear more intelligent than the man who is talking to her."—Chicago Record.

Well-meaning man has seldom said: The thing precisely that he ought: He slights her dainty home-made bread And snarvels flatters what she bought. —Washington Star.

Crawford—"How is it that the janitor of a flat is such an autocrat?" Grayshaw—"I suppose it's because whenever he goes he generally gets in on the ground floor."—Judge.

"I feel," said the clock, "that had ceased to tick, 'like the victim of a bicycle collision.' 'How is that?' asked the watch. 'Run down.'"—Philadelphia North American.

Commercial Traveler—"This I take it, must be a healthy country. Big San-dian-Healthy? I reckon." The last one of the Hatfield I tackled took for shots to fetch him.—Columbus Journal.

Mrs. Troubles—"When we were first married, Harry, you never uttered a complaint." Mr. T.—"When we were first married, Jane, I had a cough enough to employ a cook."—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

First Suburbanite—"That new cook I got yesterday was up to all the way out from town." Second Suburbanite—"What was the matter?" First Suburbanite—"I forgot to buy her a return ticket."—Judge.

Dobson—"Did old Money Bags take it good-naturedly when ye asked him for the hand of his daug-ter?" Hobson—"Good-naturedly? Oh, yes; he said 'Ha, ha, ha!'"—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Wheel and the world wheels with you. Walk and you walk alone; 'Ware lest a scorching shall come up behind. And knock you as cold as a stone. —Chicago Record.

"I am a plain man," said Bloughly, "and I believe in being practical. I love you, and I want you to be my wife." "Well," replied the fair one, "how much are you worth?"—Philadelphia North American.

Mrs. Mimms—George, are you sure you locked up the house carefully? Mimms—By jove, I can't remember about the front door. Mrs. Mimms—Never mind the front door. I'll lock the coal bin.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Going to do anything interesting this Thanksgiving, Pa-sby?" "Yes, I've persuaded my wife not to invite all our relatives to dinner, just to see if some of them won't have originality enough to invite us."—Chicago Record.

Papa Blunt—I like to argue with that young Tomkins. Sweetest Susan—I hope you find him logical, papa. "Why, my child?" "Because I think he's the logical candidate for your son-in-law, papa."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Freshly—Well, I captured a first prize at the horse show yesterday. Sagely—Didn't know you had any animals entered. Freshly—I hadn't, but I proposed to Miss Cash and was accepted.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Marie—I suppose that your friend, the count, has become greatly attached here in New York during his stay. Nimms—No, he hasn't been as yet, although all his trunks have, his landlord tells me.—New York Evening Journal.

He—I thought you said your love for me was as strong as iron and as true as steel; pray, how do you account for your numerous flirtations? She—Well, you see, the iron and steel works have shut down for the present.—Up to Date.

Playwright—What do you think of my new work? Orator—Great show, old fellow. Playwright—Thank you, I've seen it. Playwright—Good heavens, man, it's a tragedy! Critique—Yes, I know it is.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

The mother—While, I am sorry to learn that you lost your little wagon over one of the boys next door, I don't mind it. I told him to get out of the way. My wagon's got 'United States Mail' painted on both sides of it, and it doesn't have to stop for nobody.—Chicago Tribune.

Early Specialists.

Specialists in a ancient Rome seem to have been as numerous as they are in our own time, and many doctors were also permitted to practice in medicine and obstetrics. Various ancient inscriptions referring to eye and ear specialists and their various instruments, and the seals affixed to their patent medicines, still exist. Dentists appear to have flourished, and six skulls were recently discovered in an old tomb with teeth fixed with gold as in the modern American teeth systems. One of the false teeth was a horse's tooth cut down to fit the human mouth.

Sharp Twinges

Only the sufferer from rheumatism can realize the agony caused by this disease. It affects the joints and muscles, which become stiff and sore and cause constant suffering. The cure for rheumatism is found in Hood's Sarsaparilla, which thoroughly purifies the blood and neutralizes the acid which causes the aches and pains.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the Best—In fact, the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills do not cause pain or griping. All druggists. 25 cents.

A Monument Plant.
During the war of 1812 an American soldier named John Alexander was murdered on the old State road, near Avon, N. Y. Since that time, it is said, a plant consisting of three stalks and known nowhere else in the State has grown upon the spot every year. No more and no less than the three original stalks have ever been known to grow there or anywhere else. The growth has come to be known as "the monument plant."

To California in 72 Hours.
The California Limited, via Santa Fe Route, leaves Chicago 6 p. m., Wednesday and Saturday, reaching Los Angeles in 72 hours and San Diego in 76 hours. Returns Monday and Thursday. Connecting train for San Francisco via Mojave.

Through vestibule equipment of superb Pullman palace sleepers, buffet smoking car and dining car. Most luxurious service via any line.

Daily California express, carrying both palace and tourist sleepers, leaves Chicago 10:25 p. m.

For descriptive literature address G. T. Nicholson, G. P. A., A. T. & S. F. Ry., Chicago.

Toole as a Barber.

Toole, the actor, one day went into a barber shop in London to get shaved, and, finding the barber out, he determined to have a little fun before his return. So he took off his coat, put on a thinner one and quietly waited for a customer. An old gentleman came in soon. "Shave, sir," said the barber. Toole began to laugh, expecting every moment the barber would appear. Five minutes passed and no barber. Five more; still no barber. The joke began to get desperate and conceived a bright idea. Putting up his brush, he quickly changed his coat again, took his hat and was about to quietly slip behind the gentleman's back, when that worthy turned his head and exclaimed: "Here, sir, aren't you going to shave me?" "No, sir," promptly replied Toole. "The fact is, we only later here, sir. They shave four doors before."

GIRLS IN STORES.

offices, or factories, are peculiarly liable to female diseases, especially those who are constantly on their feet. Often they are unable to perform their duties, their suffering is so intense.

When the first symptoms present themselves, such as backache, pains in the groin, headache, dizziness, faintness, swollen feet, blues, etc., they should at once write Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., stating symptoms; she will tell them exactly what to do, and in the meantime they will find prompt relief in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which can be obtained from any druggist.

"My dear Mrs. Pinkham:—I am so grateful to you for what your Compound has done for me. For four years I suffered such pains from ovarian trouble, which caused dreadful weakness of the limbs, tenderness and burning pain in the groin, pain when standing or walking, and increased pain during menstruation, headache and leucorrhoea. I weighed only 72 pounds, and was advised to use your Vegetable Compound, which I did. I felt the benefit before I had taken all of one bottle. I continued using it, and it has entirely cured me. I have not been troubled with leucorrhoea for months, and now I weigh 115 pounds."—LILLIE HARTSON, Flushing, Genesee Co., Michigan. Box 69.

The Cyclist's Necessity.

A BOTTLE OF POND'S EXTRACT
Is the REPAIR KIT for all ACCIDENTS.
Unequaled for Quickly Healing Lameness and Soreness of Muscles, Wounds, Bruises, Stiffness, Rheumatism.
Rub thoroughly with POND'S EXTRACT after each ride to keep muscles supple, pliant, strong.
Try Pond's Extract Ointment for Piles.
Avoid Substitutes—Weak, Watery, Worthless.
Pond's Extract Co., 24 Fifth Avenue, New York.

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POND'S EXTRACT

SOUTH POLE SHAKEN.

EARTHQUAKE BREAKS BERGS FROM ANTARCTIC ICE CAP.

Floating Ice in the Southern Sea Gives Information of the Convulsion of Nature—Is the Third Time the Event Has Been Recorded.

Big Bergs Afloat.
The south pole has been shaken by an earthquake; under the vast stretches of ice which hold fast the antarctic regions there has been a mighty convulsion of nature, and the fact has been known by the immense icebergs dislodged by the shock.

The strange messengers have brought their news slowly. Five years ago, according to the computations of the Hydrographic Office of the Navy Department, the earthquake took place. Since that time the southern sea has been filled with great bergs, slowly drifting northward into navigable waters, until at last their size and numbers have proved beyond doubt that their origin can be found only in some disturbance of the bed upon which the antarctic ice cap rests. The information has just been given out in the official statement prepared by the Hydrographic Office for the use of those who go down to the sea in ships.

This is the third and greatest of the recorded upheavals of the ice regions about the south pole. The first took place in 1852, the second in 1884, and the recent one, it is believed, in 1891. It has covered the southern sea with bergs greater than the city of Chicago and rendered navigation to the far south unsafe for years to come, for the bergs melt slowly. Large masses of ice have been met with before by vessels in the South Atlantic, but never in such great numbers.

Capt. Doan of the American ship Francis in February, 1889, when the number of bergs first began to increase noticeably, passed close to six icebergs, each several miles in length, and from 300 to 400 feet high, within twenty-four hours, and after a night of peril from floating ice found himself at daybreak confronted by an immense barrier of ice stretching as far as he could see from aloft. This was in latitude 51 degrees 1 minute south, longitude 49 degrees 15 minutes west.

In December of the same year the British bark *Beechwood* met with a monster berg in latitude 47 degrees 7 minutes south, longitude 41 degrees 44 minutes west. Officers of the *Beechwood* estimated that the mass of ice was twenty miles long and between 300 and 400 feet high. During the same month the captain of the *Drumhead* sighted a berg twenty-five or thirty miles long and 300 feet high in latitude 45 degrees 54 minutes south, longitude 49 degrees 54 minutes west.

The average size of the bergs broken off by the recent earthquake is a thing hard to determine, for they are reported as varying greatly. The average, however, is greater than in the previous cases of 1852 and 1884. The immense size of the masses of ice dislodged by the shock will be appreciated when it is remembered that only about one-ninth of the berg appears above the surface of the water.

The occurrence of an earthquake alone is sufficient to account for the

large columns of masonry reaching to the top of the building, and the four corners of the structure are adorned with turrets. At the right of the first floor as one enters are the matron's parlor and sleeping apartments. On the left is the deputy warden's room. At the northeast corner of the building is the dining-room, connected with the kitchen on the third floor by a dumb waiter. This floor is also supplied with bathrooms. On the second floor, west side, is the hospital, a beautiful room for convalescents, and two rooms designed for isolated wards in cases of contagious diseases, which can also be used for sleeping apartments. On the third floor, east side, is the kitchen. On the west side, four solitary confinement cells, bathrooms, etc. On the first floor of the cellhouse are the chapel, knitting-rooms, ironing-room, laundry and dry-room, bathrooms, kitchen and the bathroom for heating and ventilating the building. The air in all departments is changed every fifteen minutes. Heat and electricity are con-

ducted from the power-house of the prison proper in a conduit. A massive iron stairway leads to the second story, where there are 100 cells, arranged in two rows along each side of the spacious corridor, with a small gallery between the upper and lower tiers. Each cell is 7 by 8 by 10 feet, and is provided with a window, an exhaust fan, hot air duct, water, incandescent light, etc. The building is

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SENATOR JOHN SHERMAN.

Man Who, According to Some Political Wiseacres, Is Stated for Secretary of State in McKinley's Cabinet.



A STORY OF GEN. WALLACE.

An Agent's Amazing Mistake in Confronting Burro with Bureau.

When Gen. Lew Wallace was serving as Territorial Governor of New Mexico a few years ago he shipped home to Indiana a carload of curios for his friends. The collection for the most part consisted of boxes of minerals—furs, Indian blankets and beadwork—and with them was included a diminutive Mexican burro or donkey intended for a neighbor's child as a pet.

When the car reached its destination the freight agent in checking up the contents of the car misunderstood the word "burro," and, thinking that it was the phonetic attempt of some illiterate railroad to spell "bureau," was unable to find any piece of furniture to fit the bill of lading. On the other hand, he found in the car a long-eared donkey, not included in the bill.

According to custom, whenever irregularities are discovered, he promptly telegraphed back to the shipping point. "Car No. 27,390, Albuquerque, consigned Wallace, arrived minus one bureau, plus one jackass. Please trace and notify." Gen. Wallace himself dictated the answer: "Change places with the jackass."

THE CYCLE SKATE.

Bicycle and Roller Skate the Latest Pneumatic Tire Locomotion.

The latest idea in pneumatic tire locomotion is a machine which the inventor calls the "cycle skate." The men responsible for the curious affair took for their model the safety bicycle and the ordinary roller skate; the result being a mongrel which, like all other inventions, is "going to revolutionize cycling." It consists of a steel frame, light but strong, which clamps on to the sole and heel of the shoe, and to this, directly beneath the heel and toe, are fastened two large wheels. They are made of either wood or steel, and are equipped with either solid rubber or small pneumatic tires. The skates, having only two wheels each, are even more difficult to manage than a bicycle, and an additional charge will be had in spinning over the highways and byways in that it will be a trick to master the cycle skate. The wheels are about three inches in diameter. The new invention is intended as much for the road as the rink. Of course, the cycle skate can be of little use except where the roads are hard and smooth. Asphalt, macadam or a well-rolled dirt road will serve the purpose.

CYCLE SKATING.

admirably. The same exhilaration which skimming over the ice produces is felt when mounted on a pair of cycle skates.

Animals and Earthquakes.
Inhabitants of lands subject to earthquakes believe that they can tell when a shock is going to happen by feeling unusually depressed and languid. But the effect of a coming quake is even more marked in animals. In Caracas, the capital of Venezuela, dogs, cats and ferrets get very restless. Just before the first shock in the Riviera in February, 1887, a groom noticed how fidgety his horses were, laying back their ears and declining to be calmed. Sea birds have been seen flying inland before a severe shock in Chili, while dogs have bolted in hot haste from a Mexican town, as if eager to escape from falling ruins and a too early grave.

It is only hungry fish that snap at bait.

COULD NOT EAT.

The Statement of an Indiana Woman Who Was a Dyspeptic.

From the Journal, Logansport, Ind.

The alarming prevalence of dyspepsia and kindred disorders of the digestive organs among the people of this section of the country has caused inquiry to be made among the physicians of this city as to the cause, and the remedy which is being applied thereto. Leading physicians assert that three-fourths of the patients who come under their care are affected in some degree with stomach trouble arising from biliousness, indigestion, irregularity of the liver and bowels. While these cases are common, the remedies applied have in most cases been but temporary measures of relief.

A report came from Logansport, Ind., of a number of cases where sufferers from the causes mentioned had found welcome relief from pain in the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. A reporter was sent to investigate the matter and returned with the following statement of facts:

Druggist Reed, of the village, was first visited and from him were obtained the names of people who had purchased the Pink Pills, and who had spoken of the benefit they had received from the use of the medicine. The druggist cited to the reporter Mrs. Louise Elder, who lived in the village. Mrs. Elder was found at her home, busily engaged by sewing. When asked if she could say that the Pink Pills had benefited her, she said:

"Yes, sir, I am sure that I have been greatly benefited by them. Before I began using the medicine I was troubled with my stomach. I had to be careful of what I ate, and then I was sick most all the time with my stomach. I would have fainting spells, and while walking about the house I would suddenly be seized with a spell of dizziness and fall to the floor. I could not get out of doors unless some one was with me to hold me when the dizzy spells came on me. I tried all of our doctors here and they could do me no good. I went out to Mexico and tried a noted doctor there, but he helped me but very little.

Finally my husband noticed the advertisement of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and he got a box to try them. I had not finished the first box before I felt better. I was able to eat, and my sleep was undisturbed by the bad dreams that had bothered me before. When the first box was gone I felt as though I must have some more of the medicine, for the time I had been feeling was so great that it seemed like a new woman. My husband got five more boxes and I have used all but one of them. I feel as though I could eat anything, the dizziness is all gone, and my stomach is not troubling me as it did. I sleep well, and I believe I owe it all to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

D. S. Drake is a prominent farmer living one mile south of Logansport, Ind. He has been actively engaged in farming for ten years, and this year, I have been troubled with constipation and piles for forty years," said Mr. Drake. "My condition was such that I was forced to give up my work on the farm, so I rented my place and box after box of all kinds of pills and nothing gave me more than temporary relief. The doctors told me that I must not take so many pills; that it would hurt my permanent injury. But I had to have relief in some way, so I took the pills. Why, sometimes I would go a week without a passage and I suffered terrible pain. I could not eat and had no appetite. I was advised by a physician to eat nothing but vegetables, and I tried dieting, but it did not do me any permanent good. Spring came, and an article about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and concluded to try them. I bought six boxes, and have used five of them. I can eat as well now, and I sleep well. I have done more work this summer than I have done in ten years before, and I do not know what I should have done without the pills. I am in good shape if it was not the Pink Pills, for I have taken no other medicine since I began to use them.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood, increase the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. They are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., and are sold by all druggists at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50.

Milk Diet.

The uses of a milk diet in certain forms of disease are numerous and important. Milk is in the truest sense a food already prepared. It needs no cooking, it can be obtained anywhere, and but few persons object to its use, although it must be said that where it is made the exclusive diet for a long time, a certain amount of repugnance is likely to be excited. It begins to pall upon the appetite, and the resolution of the patient must be strengthened and the palate tempted by every expedient known to the nurse and doctor.

Under a close adherence to a milk diet the stomach is deprived of its usual allowance of bulky material, and a sense of emptiness soon begins to be felt at the pit of the stomach. This feeling of discomfort is, however, only temporary, and may often be relieved by stirring heating the milk almost to the boiling point.

The mouth may become "pasty" and the tongue coated with a whitish fur. These conditions are more or less dependent upon the constipation which nearly always results from a milk diet, and which is sometimes exceedingly obstinate. The bowels should always be kept open by some gentle laxative. Occasionally the opposite condition of diarrhoea prevails, due to the fact that the milk is not digested. The addition of lime water or some digestive preparation is necessary in such cases, and will probably be ordered by the attending physician.

While it is true that milk contains in itself all the constituents necessary for the nourishment of the body, and is alone sufficient to sustain life, if enough of it can be taken, its exclusive use by those accustomed to a full mixed diet commonly produces a decided diminution in the bodily weight. This fact need cause no alarm, however, so long as the milk is appropriated and used up by the body.

The loss of weight is more appreciable when skimmed milk is used, as is the case in intestinal disorders, where the large bulk of fat present in ordinary milk would prove injurious. The quantity of milk to be taken should be determined by the physician in charge, and varies with constitutional peculiarities, habits of life, and mental and physical conditions. One may begin with a cup at a time, and it should be administered every three hours, as that is the time required for its complete digestion.

As soon as the patient has become habituated to the diet, two tumblers every four hours may be ordered. From one to two quarts daily is the amount usually taken. It is better administered slightly warmed—Yonkers Companion.

A Modest Photograph.

Mrs. Dearborn—Will my foot show? Photograph—Oh, mercy, no! I'm not going to make the picture as big as that.—Yonkers Statesman.

An Appeal for Assistance.

The man who is charitable to himself will listen to the mute appeal for assistance made by his stomach, or his liver. In the shape of dyspeptic qualms and uneasy sensations in the regions of the gland that secretes bile, or in the form of Stomach Bitters, my dear sir, or madam—as the case may be—is what you require. Hasten to use it if you

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

ITEMS OF TIMELY INTEREST TO THE FARMERS.

Probable Economics in Horticulture.
Weeds as Fertilizers.—How Cultivation Preserves the Moisture.

HOW CULTIVATION PRESERVES THE MOISTURE.

That cultivation of the upper crust of the soil tends to prevent evaporation of the moisture below is a fact that every practical farmer is well aware of. It is daily being proved in actual practice, but the scientific theory upon which this is based is little understood. Men will tell you it is so, but why they do not understand.

Now, it is well known that the soil is composed of innumerable and indistinguishable particles. When the soil is dry each little particle is surrounded by a vacuum or air space. Whenever the particles come in contact with moisture they have the power of attracting that moisture and of surrounding themselves with a thin film of water. The particles next to the water first draw the water around themselves, then the dry particles next to them are attracted to it, and so a continuous stream is set up much in the same way that a wick of lamp draws up the oil. This goes on until the whole body of soil is saturated, but as soon as the water reaches the particles at the surface of the soil this water is evaporated, and the supply below is again drawn upon, until the water stored below is so exhausted or left at such a depth that the distance overcomes the power of attraction, and the soil becomes completely dry. This is the process which goes on in uncultivated soil.

The object of cultivation is to break up this attraction, usually called capillary attraction, in the upper crust and so prevent the moisture from being brought to the surface and evaporated. To understand how this is done, the farmer must take into account another scientific fact, and that is, that if these little particles in the soil be wisely separated from each other they lose their power of attraction. Now, when the top crust of the soil is loosened and reduced to a fine film, these particles lie less closely together and do not attract moisture from below. The moisture now rises as high as the upper film, and there remains to a much longer extent than in the case of uncultivated soil, for owing to the blanketing of much of the soil on the top, the soil below the surface is much less exposed to the action of evaporation.

Some of our farmers here are unwilling to accept the above theory, alleging that adobe or clay soil that has never been cultivated for years, will have more moisture below than cultivated soil. If this be so, that fact alone does not clash with the theory of particle attraction. On such soil the top surface has been packed down so closely that the surface is practically puddled, in which case the attractive power of the particles is destroyed. It is the same as though the surface were covered with a large rock or a board, which the evaporation would be hindered. Every one knows that moisture may almost always be found under a large rock. The idea is to cover the soil with something that will suspend the attractive power of the soil particles and retard evaporation.

Hotels lies the whole secret of why land should be cultivated after each irrigation or heavy rainfall. If the farmer wishes to conserve the moisture in the soil, there is also another and very important reason why crops should be cultivated after each irrigation. The roots of plants require air quite as much as they do water, and when the soil becomes packed or plastered down by irrigation the roots do not get a full supply of air unless the surface crust is broken. Irrigation Age.

PROBABLE ECONOMICS IN HORTICULTURE.

The narrow margin of profit in all lines of farm and orchard production, has led to close economy and the utilizing of what has heretofore been waste products.

In California, for years it was the rule to let rot on the ground all oranges that were sunburned, or imperfect in any way, or over-sized or undersized, or unmarketable from any other cause. As the orchards returned smaller profits, however, it was found that these fruits were valuable for manure and preserves, and they have now become an important factor in the total income of the orange grower. Around the driers and canneries large heaps of peach and apricot stones accumulated and became a nuisance. It was after a while discovered that these would burn as well as the best stove coal, and they are now a source of profit, selling at \$15 per ton as fuel, while their ash is rich in phosphoric acid and valuable as a fertilizer. Now a new industry in connection with raising growing is about to be established at Livermore, Raisin seeds in Germany at \$16 to \$18 per ton. The seeds are said to contain from thirty to forty per cent. of glycerine and sixteen per cent. of essential oil. The proposition under consideration is the creation of a raisin seedling plant, thus increasing the value of the product and utilizing the seeds. Around all the wineries of the state are vast heaps of grape seeds and stems, all of which are now wasted, but which contain a large percentage of tannic acid, and in Europe form an important item in the production of the vineyard. It is small economies that count, and it is small economies that count, and even California is learning this lesson. The feeding of waste apples and of pomace from cider mills, and the use of apples for jelly, evaporating, etc., are other instances of profitable economies in horticulture.—American Agriculturist.

WEEDS AS FERTILIZERS.

The University of California has been experimenting with weeds in order to determine their value as fertilizers. Taking the case of the common pigweed, it was found that the nitrogen, phosphorus and potash in the vegetation of weeds were taken for the expenditure of a very small amount of labor.

in value per dry ton was the common pokeweed (Physalis peruviana), which indicated that a dry ton of this would equal as much manure what would cost \$21.93. If the chemical matters above named had been brought for manure, the lowest in value of the fifty thus used for manure would be common pigweed (Portulaca virginica), which is worth only \$3.40 per ton, estimated in the same way. Strange to say, some closely allied species of grass showed high manurial value. The common crab grass (Panicum scrigaleum), stands third on the list, with a value of \$13.33 per ton. One very remarkable fact is the exceptional value of the poke-weed. This is given as \$21.93, while the next on the list, bitter dock, the common Rumex obtusifolius, is at \$16.26, all the others down to the pigweed grass following each other in fractions of the dollar only between them. The idea of making these very original tests seems to have originated with Dr. C. F. Millspaugh, the botanist of the Experimental Station—New York Independent.

RIPENING OF PEARS.

All pears need to be picked before fully ripe. This is most important with the early pears, most of which are rotten in the core when left on the tree until they become mellow. Clapp's P. variety needs to be picked earlier than any other. The Louise Bonne and French Beauty also ripen if left on the tree to ripen, and will ripen much better under cover in the dark and in contact with wooden so as to preserve an even temperature. House-ripened Beurre d'Angouleme, if picked while hard and uncolored, will attain high color and be of good quality. If picked from the tree as late as can be before killing frosts, the same fruit will be coarse and inferior in flavor. The Bartlett pear, picked before fully grown and ripened in the house, makes a pretty good nutting. It is the only pear we would advise anybody to pick before fully grown, and then only to thin the crop, if the tree is overladen and the whole crop likely to be small sized in consequence.—American Cultivator.

CHICKEN FEEDING.

Some farmers find it difficult to provide food for their flocks. Make a mortar from coarse sand or gravel and put into it, in the winter put one of these in the henhouse, and cut out some of the staves. The hens will soon be busy. It will help to keep their bills short and they will not be so apt to pick eggs open and eat them.—New England Homestead.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Corn is a fat producer, more than an egg producer. Provide grain for the hens. They need it to aid digestion.

Use plenty of dry earth in the hen house. It keeps the eggs from becoming soiled. It is a good practice to wash the hens to pick their feathers and otherwise be restless.

Save grain by feeding a bran mash once a day. Mix ground oats and a little oil meal with it.

Don't drink it's milk that brings success. It's proper food and management that determines the profit with poultry.

At-lacked time is cheap and will serve to make a damp poultry house dry; walls, roosts, nests and yards may be freely disinfected with it.

Out-stray or grass hay, run through a feed-cutter, makes the very best horse feed. A bagful of it ought to be kept handy for the emergency of the horse.

If you can fence in a manure pile so the hens can get at it do so by all means. It will keep them busy scratching when nothing else will, and the busy hens are the laying ones.

Don't wait till snow flies before you hatter up those cracks and plug up the knot holes, and patch up that leaky roof. You can do a much better job now, and in one-fourth the time, than when the roof is icy and covered with snow.

Feed the young stock about all they will eat just now. It is getting late, and they should be forced to the laying point before winter sets in if possible. It is next to impossible to overfeed young stock, provided you give it lots of exercise, grit, etc.

If you keep fowls at all it is your duty to keep them comfortable. If they run out and get wet, after you provide them warm shelter, that is their own fault, but if they are compelled to remain cold and cold because you have provided no proper shelter, you are a brute, and should not keep fowls.

Get a bushel each of corn, wheat, oats and buckwheat, and feed first one and then another. A change each day is better than mixed food, and all the kind. If you must stick to one kind of food it is better that it should contain all the most essential qualities necessary to the proper development of a hen, as well as being a good egg inducer.

Foreign Bodies in the Flesh.

It is not an uncommon thing for people to carry needles, pins, bullets and bits of steel round with them for half a lifetime, but no one can be found who would be willing voluntarily to undergo such a hazardous operation. And yet there are instances where a needle, which might seem to be of a most dangerous character, have been carried in the body for years. A man in repairing a building fell through a window, breaking the glass, and severely cutting one of his arms. The wound was carefully and antiseptically dressed, and the man went about his business. Three years later he was called upon to undergo an operation, and the physician, who had attended him, and complained of a boil on his wrist. The physician casually mentioned the injury which he had sustained, and asked him if he suffered any inconvenience from it. He answered, "No, not much," but said that at times there was a peculiar sensation between the elbow and shoulder. Upon examination, the doctor found a long splinter of glass just ready to prick through the skin at a point several inches above the place where it had originally entered. The glass was drawn out, the wound properly dressed and the man recovered, there being entirely free from the annoying sharp pricks to which he had for years been subjected.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

It is stated as an interesting fact that the majority of the young men taking the State University course in Minnesota are working their way through college. This can probably not be said of the students of any other college in the country. It is a remarkable fact, so that the majority of those taking honors at the Minnesota University have depended upon their own efforts for an education, although that is true in more or less degree of all colleges. The work of the Minnesota boys is largely of a menial character, few finding the opportunity to teach. One among the leaders of his class in the law department is doing housework. Several work in stables, and others as janitors of churches and other buildings. An account of yearly receipts and expenses by one of these janitor students is instructive and illustrative of what endeavor can do and of the small cost at which a college education can be obtained. His earnings for the year amounted to \$272. Living expenses, including clothing, cost him \$158. Membership in a students' boarding club, with board at \$22.5 a week, enabled him to live thus cheaply. Twenty-five dollars more went for books and fees, and a small additional sum for miscellaneous expenses, part of which was for repairs to his bicycle. His balance at the end of the year was \$55, although he had indulged in the extravagance of \$4 for photographs. Had he remembered the folks at home with \$5 worth of Christmas presents, and had given \$17 to charity, from this record it may be expected that this young man will make good use of the education he is working for and of the money which he will earn by it.

A curious article may be found in the Evening Mail, questioning the fact so constantly advanced that the Indians are disappearing. J. Warden Page, United States Army, presents a long series of figures to prove what he believes is a mistaken idea about our Indians. Looking up the records of the troops he finds that in 1850 they were numbered as 52,355. In the Indian Office in 1877 the count was 5,881. The conclusion he arrives at is as follows: "No amount of loose compilation by guess work, indulged in by ordinary writers, can stand before the perfect method and unprejudiced study given by these honest government inquiries, and their deductions will undoubtedly be accepted as conclusive by all unprejudiced students. It may therefore be claimed, with confidence that the nation of the dying-out of the Indian race on this continent is a popular fallacy which the painstaking spirit of modern research has exploded, though it will long remain in the minds of the people as a tradition rendered sacred by many generations of believers, and will still be held as a historic fact to be worked up by sentimentalists in story, song, and romance. It is true, however, that future historians should, in the interest of truth, relegate the theory of the disappearance of the race of North American Indians to its proper place among the disproved fallacies of history."

The fact of the coming year in England, as well as on the continent of Europe, is rapid skating by means of skates formed of an "acme" skeleton, to which are attached two rubber-tired wheels fitted with an automatic brake. The spokes of the wheel are fashioned in the same manner as those of a bicycle, and the skates are exceedingly light. Leather covered spindles support the legs as far as the knees and remove all strain from the ankles. All sorts of disfiguring people have taken to this form of recreation, which bids fair to take the place of bicycling, a sport already on the wane in the Old World, and among those who have already become known as adepts are the Duke of Orleans and his bride, the marquis of Grouchy and Lord Edward Mansfield, Prince Louis Esterhazy, Prince Henri of Bourbon, and the dukes of Lynnes, of Eves and of Beissac, as well as many more too numerous to mention. It seems that a speed at least 100 miles an hour can be made with comfort on a country road, and the skates have this advantage over cycles that they can be removed and carried for a short distance when the roads are too bad to permit of skating.

There are 2,000 persons in France who are set down as "Amaurists," and are under the constant watch of the police. They are of the European continent, nearly three-fourths being foreigners, and the remainder of native birth. Italy has the largest number, Switzerland next, with Germany and Russia following. Austria and Belgium are the lowest on the list, their joint total being 10. Except in the case of the Russian contingent, most of them are Russians and day laborers and persons of no occupation, but the majority of the Muscovite malcontents are educated persons, 30 per cent. being students, a like number professional men, and only a fraction of them pursue occupations requiring no educational training.

The Indiana State Board of Health is investigating the subject of kissing as a possible means of communicating disease. The secretary of the Board is personally in favor of a law against the practice of kissing, but is in doubt as to the possibility of enforcing it.

Although a most dangerous practice, it is said, "there seems to be an inherent tendency to indulge in it, and we have little hope of ever being able to do away with it. It may have to remain a disinfectant. All that would be necessary would be to rub the teeth with it and rub it well on the lips. That would insure devotion against the dangers resulting from osculation."

The growth of postal facilities as an index of progress was recently a matter of comment in the Youth's Companion. Some figures are at hand which emphasize the points previously set forth.

According to these figures there were only seventy-five post-offices in the United States at the close of the Revolutionary War. When the year of 1812 was over there were about three thousand. At the close of the Civil War the number was more than twenty-eight thousand. Fifteen years later it was over 40,000. At the present time it is over 50,000.

Dr. Howe, director of the Chamberlain Observatory, in Denver, has detected various indications of mild earthquakes in Colorado, and will, therefore, set up special apparatus to record all such phenomena. Inasmuch as the Centennial State, like the rest of the country, is likely to be somewhat shaken up in this year, it is to be hoped that the doctor will have his instruments in working order by that time.

Dr. Anderson Brown, one of the foremost women physicians of England, has established an industrial farm for feeble-minded women. The best of the practicality of outdoor life as a cure for the feeble-minded was made under the auspices of the Woman's Temperance Association. Fruit growing, poultry raising, gardening, bee keeping and butter making will be among the branches taught.

The famine outlook in India is increasing in gloominess. It is not probable how that rain will fall, and the prospects are gloomy in the north-west and central provinces, and in the Punjab. At Bombay prices have risen heavily. Large imports of foreign grain are expected. Thousands of dollars have already been given from the imperial revenues for advances of seeds, etc., and relief works.

Suicide in a Dream.

The recent records of the North London Police Court have chronicled a case which probably cannot be duplicated in any police court record in the world.

There is a man named William Illman, twenty-five years old, a packing-case maker, of Florence Road, Hoxsey. William had been drinking and went home to sleep on the effects of his potations. In the middle of the night his father was awakened by a cry, "Father!" The old man rushed into his son's room and found William lying full length on the floor with a razor.

In court young Illman offered an explanation which was interesting. "I did not intend to commit suicide at all," he said, "I had been drinking very freely, and I suppose it excited my nerves. In the midst of my sleep I dreamed that I was cutting my throat. It seemed to me that I was very tough and did not cut easily. I kept sawing away, however, and by and by I awoke to find that, in fact, I was killing myself as rapidly as possible. A man is not responsible for what he does in his sleep. I had no more in me."

The judge said that Illman was the most remarkable man who had ever come before him, and gave him some salutary advice about the evil of the drink habit.

Somersaults or Fatness.

Except the common cold, against which thousands of years of scientific inquiry have been ineffective, there is scarcely a disease which has not its patient cure. Many inventions came from Sweden, where massage establishments are more common than public houses, and where there is hardly an ill from headache to heartburn, which cannot be cured for you by ministrations of ingeniously contrived pinching machines. But the strangest of Sweden's inventions for the bettering of the health of humankind has only just been brought into publicity.

It is a cure for corpulence, and its main principles are that the sufferers should turn somersaults. There are some who might object that any man or woman capable of turning somersaults cannot, strictly speaking, be regarded as corpulent, and most people, unless very corpulent indeed, would certainly prefer their present state to this eventful and inconvenient method of changing it. Even the most particular of us would surely prefer that our elderly relations, especially if female, should present their present appearance, rather than descend to such an alarming sacrifice of dignity.—London Graphic.

Origin of Mountains.

There used to be held, in accordance with Murchison's well-known geological views, the general theory that mountains were mainly due to cracks which took place in the surface of the earth in remote periods, but this idea is no longer entertained by scientific men. As to the form of mountains, which is known as table mountains, the best example is to be found in the Table Mountain of Cape Town, a mountain, it is believed, not due to any action or phenomenon or upheaval, but to the sinking of the surrounding district territory. Why these peculiarly defined areas did not sink was owing, it is thought, to the probable fact that the ground under them cooled before the rest of the section, and thus the table mountain had the earlier foundation and has long retained its place; there would always be denudation, however, though proportionate with its surroundings, and therefore owing to this fact being so, it is not so high as the surrounding territory.

We had placed in the popple's glass prison a porcelain cup full of water, we did not wish our guests to suffer from thirst. Now, in their confused movements it happened several times that one of the cockroaches rested on the edge of the cup, and in his haste lost his balance. We saw him tumble into the water, almost always on his back. The poor insect then presented a lamentable spectacle, and out he

Manchester, N. H., is likely to pay a high price for the reckless folly shown in cutting down all the trees along the Merrimack. The consequence is that the river runs almost dry during the summer and winter, while every fall and spring is marked by a destructive flood. Unless this condition of affairs is soon changed the great American mills will have to substitute steam for water power, and it is doubtful whether they will be able to compete with the factories of tide-water cities, like Fall River and New Bedford, where the cost of coal is not increased by railroad transportation.

Girls in Belgian mines are not so badly off since Zola wrote "Germinal." Every Flemish girl is now obliged by law to learn the theory and practice of housewifery before she can take her place in a factory or coal pit. That this is so now was due to the then Belgian Minister of Industry, who returned from a tour through the mining regions of his country sadly scandalized by all he had seen. The mining population consisted of "bunches" of women as of men.

Dr. Howe, director of the Chamberlain Observatory, in Denver, has detected various indications of mild earthquakes in Colorado, and will, therefore, set up special apparatus to record all such phenomena. Inasmuch as the Centennial State, like the rest of the country, is likely to be somewhat shaken up in this year, it is to be hoped that the doctor will have his instruments in working order by that time.

Dr. Anderson Brown, one of the foremost women physicians of England, has established an industrial farm for feeble-minded women. The best of the practicality of outdoor life as a cure for the feeble-minded was made under the auspices of the Woman's Temperance Association. Fruit growing, poultry raising, gardening, bee keeping and butter making will be among the branches taught.

The famine outlook in India is increasing in gloominess. It is not probable how that rain will fall, and the prospects are gloomy in the north-west and central provinces, and in the Punjab. At Bombay prices have risen heavily. Large imports of foreign grain are expected. Thousands of dollars have already been given from the imperial revenues for advances of seeds, etc., and relief works.

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OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

THE SNOWFLAKE.

Out of the white sky, on to the white ground whirled the white flakes. Like dancing feathers, so light and soft, they fell by the thousand, until all the air was thick and white. Among the

pride of her sparkling purity. "Child," said the trampled, scolded Snowflake, "I will not let myself be trampled under foot."

"That is a brave child," laughed exclaiming an old, worldly-wise crow. "Plan your life to suit yourself; that is the privilege of youth, and I have often seen it done before."

The Snowflake was too young and too innocent to understand the irony.

The Wind, who felt kindly toward her, lifted her gently on to a hawthorn hedge. "Here you can keep your purity, dear Snowflake. Here no foot of man or beast can tread upon you; and when the thaw comes, you will dissolve into a silver water drop, but not into a filthy slush."

"Does that suit you better, my little sister?" cooed the crow. But the Snowflake did not answer him. She looked curiously about her, and took a good view of her surroundings.

"Is this the earth?" she asked of an old Apple Tree, "I have heard of much experience, who stretched his gnarled and knobby arms over the hawthorn hedge."

"Yes, and a pleasant, friendly little corner of the earth, too," answered the Apple Tree, with the conviction of an old man who has seen much and knows what pleases him best.

"If this is the finest part of the world," said the Snowflake, disappointed, "what must it be in other places. White and black; that and dead. Did you call that pleasant and friendly?"

Well returned the Apple Tree, "it is true that just now it is not very pleasant. But when the spring comes, and the shining sun hangs like a golden ball in the blue heaven, then all the branches and twigs of the trees are adorned with fluttering green leaves. Then the fields are green with grass, and grain, and men and animals go to work all day in the fields. Then I also don't look like a giant bouquet."

"How sorry I am that I cannot see all that!" sighed the Snowflake.

"And that black, prickly, hawthorn hedge is then arrayed in glimmering green and in white and rose blossoms, which smell so overpoweringly sweet that all the butterflies seek their way, and all hands are stretched out for them."

Whether or not the old Apple Tree took an ungenerous pleasure in telling her of delights she could never know, the Snowflake became discontented because she must live all her days upon a prickly thorn hedge, and long after the beauty of a season which she would never live to see.

"I am not happy, but I will remain pure," she thought at last, and found comfort in the thought.

The sun, which had been invisible all day, set rayless and red in a still, grey, winter mist. It became bitter cold and fearfully dark, and the little Snowflake was frightened. The little Apple Tree ceased his chatter, and went quietly to sleep. The Snowflake remained awake, and the frost hardened her into a precious diamond, sparkling in the starlight.

"Oh, how long it was before the morning broke! The night spent in sleepless pain seemed eternal. Soft as a covering of white wool the snow lay over the field and wood. Pierced by the cruel thorns, the little Snowflake asked herself if it were worth all this pain to remain pure. Was she wiser than her sisters, who quietly and painlessly awaited what the end of their existence should be?"

While she questioned, the clouds were torn asunder like a curtain, and through the pure, blue air streamed the red-gold winter sun. The Snowflake no longer a crystal diamond, but a great round water drop, looked thankfully up to the clear sky, to the old, true gold sun, who, as if in answer to her doubts, sent her a messenger, a slender golden sunbeam.

"Oh, dear, Sunbeam," begged the Snowflake, "I feel that now my hour has come, and that I must die without knowing anything about this earth, the expert pain and disappointment, but hear my last prayer. Do not let me become like my lost sisters, who melt into slush; do not let me slide from my hawthorn hedge; but take me to the sun-palace on high."

"I am come to take you," replied the Sunbeam. "Your probation is at an end. Now trust in the eternal, true love of the true All-Father who knows what is best for you."

As the spoke, he kissed the dying Snowflake, who, as she appeared, as if in vapor, was received into the sun-palace of the sunbeam, where the clouds are made. Not to live here in happy self-indulgence, but to fall again and again upon the earth; to sorrow and remain pure in a world which so gladly treats each snowflake to unsightly slush.—Mrs. H. H. Cushing in "The Watchman."

THE WIT OF THE COCKROACH.

No one who ever has chased a cockroach, has tried in vain to kill him, has seen him poke his head out of his retreat, and vanish like a flash at the first threatening move of his pursuer, would expect he could learn much from selection about the intelligence of the insect. Yet there is much to learn. A writer in a French scientific journal asserts that not only does the cockroach come into the world with ample ability to take care of his small self-growing daily wear as he grows older, and far from being possessed of the sentiments of pity, devotion and courage.

The scientist was experimenting with a lizard, and had collected a number of roaches for the saturnal dinner.

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the water, on his back, terrified by the thought that the lizard was so near him, he waved his six legs in the air despairingly. This accident happened at least five or six times. And each time, without exception, some of the other cockroaches, interrupting their flight, went to the edge of the cup to aid their companion; forgetting their own danger, they actually succeeded in saving him, aiding each other in reaching their unfortunate brother, and always showing the same agitation."

TWO HUNDRED FEET OF FISH.

A few thousand years ago there must have been high water out in Wyoming. And that water must have been full of fish. Geologists have recently discovered immense hills and plains, a mile and a half above the level of the sea, made entirely out of the bodies of fishes trampled to stone. These beds of petrified fish, containing millions upon millions of individual specimens, cover hundreds of square miles in the northwestern part of the State. In some places these beds—almost a solid mass of perfectly fossilized fish—are from 150 to 200 feet in thickness.

Wouldn't some of our boys like to have lived then, so that they could go out with a can of angleworms and a hickory pole to catch a string of fish, and then come home and fry them?

PLENTY OF SHARKS.

The Southeast Coast of Florida Infested This Year.

That part of the Atlantic which beats upon the southeast coast of Florida is infested with sharks, writes a London correspondent of the Washington Star. It is probably the "sharkiest" water at this season in the world. Folks who have dived for years in the jungles of saw grass that stretch inland from the shell-strewn beach, in commenting on the "more than plentiful" of sharks, say: "I never seen the like afore."

The blue swells that roll landward and pound themselves into foamy, frenzied surf with this cruel fish. The white shark, the basking shark, the hammer-headed shark and other members of the elasmobranch family are there.

From Jupiter inlet to Hillsboro inlet they may be seen outside the breakers, in the breakers and inside the breakers. This season they are so numerous and vicious that the strongest swimmers and the stoutest-hearted sea dogs along that part of the coast will not venture into the sea further than knee-deep water. Even when this precaution has been taken casual deaths have been reported. It was only a few days ago that the son of Captain Collins of the Jupiter, life-saving station lost a foot by shark bite while standing in the surf. He would probably have been saved had he not a companion plunged a bowie knife into the fish.

The mail from the north of Miami, Coconut Grove and other settlements at the south end of the peninsula used to be carried from Palm Beach by a lone carrier, who followed the beach and crossed the inlets in small boats. This was before the opening of the East Coast railroad. It was just about one year ago that this lone carrier left Palm Beach on his last trip. A few days later the lightkeeper at Hillsboro inlet found the carrier's small boat bottom upward on the beach. The man was never after heard from. There had been no foul weather and the sea was calm. The carrier had been killed by a shark. The shark had been killed by a shark. The shark had been killed by a shark.

Several times this fall sharks have been seen in the Biscayne canal, which was recently cut through from Lake Worth to Biscayne Bay. But the shark had no comfort there. It is the home of the good old alligator, and he resists intrusion. Every self-respecting gator will tackle a shark on sight.

Profit Sharing.

Profit sharing has reached a high development in Saxony. One of the most notable successes in this line is the plant of Silber & Vogel, glass manufacturers at Chemnitz. The company employs 250 hands, of whom seventy are women, and the system has been in operation for a quarter of a century. Sometimes the yearly surplus to one person amounts to \$100. Men called upon for military service continue drawing their full pay. A corporation store sells all goods, except liquors at an advance above cost, slight, but enough to give a 10 per cent. dividend each year, which is divided among the patrons. A savings bank run by the firm pays 5 per cent. on deposits, while the usual bank rates are 1 1/2 to 3 per cent. The firm's eating house sells square meals for five cents. Age premiums are awarded for long service. There is a pension fund for accident and sickness.

A Lifetime for Petty Theft.

An old man in England was sent recently to prison for four months for petty stealing, whose record, the judge who sentenced him said, "is one of the most awful pieces of reading that has ever come to my notice."

In 1862 he was sent to jail for three years for stealing two tame rabbits; he then got seven years for stealing \$123 and a shawl; then ten years for seven years' police supervision, for stealing three ducks, and, finally, consecutive sentences of five years each for three charges of stealing a coat, a pair of reins and a shawl, with another seven years' police supervision.

In all, this five years of penal servitude for six thefts of objects whose value amounted to a few dollars.

Valuable Watches.

A story is told of an Irish peasant